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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXVII NO. 21 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

SARDAR'S CALL TO KATHIAWAR TO RESCUE RAJKOT

Satyagraha Must Be Resumed

Congress Influence, Eyesore To Resident

BREACH OF SOLEMN COVENANT AND ITS SEQUEL

BARDOLI, Jan. 25.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has issued the following statement:

"It is with the deepest regret that I have to announce resumption of the struggle in Rajkot which seemed to have ended so happily. Resumption has become a duty in order to vindicate the Honour of the State and the self-respect of the people of Rajkot.

Revealing Correspondence

THE PUBLIC WILL RECALL THAT THE SETTLEMENT (APPENDIX A) ANNOUNCED IN THE RAJKOT STATE GAZETTE OF 26TH DECEMBER WAS A RESULT OF DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE THAKORE SAHIB AND HIS COUNCIL CONSISTING OF SIR PATRICK CADELL, RAO SAHEB MANECKLAL PATEL AND SHRI J. JOBANPUTRA. THE DISCUSSIONS WHICH TOOK PLACE ON THE EVENING OF DECEMBER 25TH LASTED FOR NEARLY EIGHT HOURS ENDING AT 1-42 A.M. ON THE DAY OF THE SETTLEMENT THE THAKORE SAHEB GAVE ME THE FOLLOWING NOTE:

AMARSINGHJI SECRETARIAT,
RAJKOT STATE,
December 26, 1938.

It is agreed that seven members of the Committee mentioned in Clause 2 of the State announcement of to-day's date are to be recommended by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and they are to be nominated by us.

(Sd.) DHARMENDRASINH,
THAKORE SAHEB, RAJKOT.

INVITED BY THAKORE.

It should be remembered that I had gone to Rajkot at the Thakore Saheb's invitation. (Appendix B).

Soon after the settlement, Sir Patrick Cadell retired for reasons to be found in Appendix C.

HOPELESS MISMANAGEMENT.

I must state with the greatest reluctance that the Thakore Saheb has been ill-served by those who have eaten his salt. Among the worst of these advisers has been Durbar Viravala. It was he who brought Sir Patrick Cadell. When the latter realised that Durbar Viravala was the evil genius of the State, almost his first act was to have him banished from Rajkot with the help of the Agency. Sir Patrick Cadell might not had been obliged to leave if he had not traded upon his prestige as a member of the ruling race. Durbar Viravala would not brook the presence of a Dewan who had brought about his banishment.

WIREPULLER.

Though Durbar Viravala was banished, he pulled the wires from Bagasra. His son Bhojwala and his nephew Valerawala are still with the Thakore Saheb. Realising that he could not successfully resist the contemplated settlement, he played the role of a friend and seemed to assist the settlement. Soon after the settlement, when Sir Patrick Cadell was about to go, Durbar Viravala found himself in Rajkot and began his operations which have never ceased. The Resident's note and the Political Agent's note (Appendix D and E) will be read with interest.

I needed a few days to enable me to select, in consultation with those who were in charge of the movement, seven names of the Committee that had to be given in terms of the settlement. I sent the following seven names on January 4:

1. Shri Popatlal Dhanjibhai Malaviya,
2. " Popatlal Purshottam Ananda,
3. " Mullan Valiji Abdulali,
4. Dr. D. J. Gajjar,
5. Shri Jamnadas Khushalchand Gandhi,
6. " Vrijlal Mayashankar Shukla,
7. " Uccharanray Navalshanker Dhebar.

RESIDENTS DISLIKE FOR CONGRESS.

Notification of the appointment of the Committee should have followed at once. But nothing happened for some days. On the 28th of December there was a consultation between the Resident and the Thakore Saheb in Council. I have authentic notes of that interview taken by one of those present. The remarks made by the Resident about the Congress and me will be read with interest. He could not conceal his dislike of the settlement, the Congress or me. (Appendix F).

BREACH OF UNDERTAKING.

It seems that the Resident and Durbar Viravala are responsible for the breach of the undertaking the Thakore Saheb gave to his people. As evidence of Durbar Viravala's influence over the Thakore Saheb, the letter of thanks received by me from his makes interesting reading. (Appendix G.) It is necessary to compare the present one-sided arbitrary notification (Appendix H) with the one which was issued in terms of the settlement. The second notification cancels four of my nominees. It also cancels the terms of reference and is vague, whereas the first was precise. The former contemplates publication of the report before the 31st instant and effect being given to it by the Thakore Saheb. The latter fixes no time limit for the report.

Before the last announcement, I received a letter from Rao Saheb Manecklal Patel (Appendix I). It is noteworthy that whereas that letter had accepted four of my nominees the notification has only three. To this I sent a reply in Gujarati of which the translation will be found as Appendix J.

ONLY CHOICE.

I had heard so much of Durbar Viravala's influence on the Thakore Saheb and his interference that I had to say in my said letter that Durbar Viravala could not in any event be accepted on the Committee. I wanted no loophole left. This breach of a solemn settlement leaves but one course open before the people of Rajkot. It now remains for me to invite the people of Rajkot to resume the self-chosen course of suffering for vindicating their liberty and saving Rajkot and that Thakore Saheb from utter ruin. It is best to anticipate and provide for the worst. The worst that can happen is frightfulness of the extreme type, including torture not unknown in Kathiawar, and setting up of internal quarrels. Of the latter we have evidence in inspired agitation from Muslim brethren. We have to show them by our conduct that they have at least as much to gain as the rest of us by settled Government under their own control. Rajkot has been made bankrupt through hopeless mismanagement and corruption. These dissensions if they persist

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

ALLAHBUX WINS AGAIN

KARACHI, January 25.

In the Sind Assembly to-day the Congress resolution, which had the backing of the Muslim League on the Government's assessment proposals was defeated by 30 votes to 20.

At the conclusion of the debate the Premier announced slight modifications in the original proposals regarding cotton sliding scale, conceding the principle of giving reduction, when prices go below the minimum fixed.

The Premier also assured the House that Government would go into glaring cases of injustice regarding regrouping.—A.P.

The Attentive "Observer" writes that there is no danger to fear from a Franco victory in Spain.

"Irresponsible And Irresponsive"

Bhulabhai On Viceroy's Reply To Merchants' Deputation

A warning to His Excellency the Viceroy not to be misled by the kindly social reception given to him, was the keynote of a speech made by Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, at the first annual dinner of the Indian Merchants' Chamber held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday evening.

Referring to the answer given by the Viceroy to the deputation of the Chamber, regarding the Rupee Ratio and the question of protection, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said that the Executive of the Government of India was not merely irresponsible and irresponsive but worse. When they were about to quit they had become perverse. They suffered from an inferiority complex and regarded every concession as a sign of weakness.

Mr. Gordhandas Morarji, the retiring president of the Chamber in welcoming the guests said that the Chamber had always adopted an attitude of protest towards various measures inaugurated by the previous Governments.

BHULABHAI'S REPLY

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai responding on behalf of the guests referred to the representation made by the Chamber to the Viceroy and the replies they had received. While agreeing with the Viceroy that it was not in the interests of the consumers to give continued protection to industries, he pointed out that the position of certain industries like the textile industry and the steel industry was such that they could not go without protection.

VICEROY AND FEDERATION

Referring to the pronouncements of the Viceroy about Federation Mr. Desai said that nobody would accept the responsibility of running the Central Government unless they had the same power as other foreign Governments had. But their present position in the centres was so anomalous that but for the fact that there were some useful legislative measures in which they could help, they would not have wasted their time in the Assembly. If they agreed with the Government they were superfluous; but when they disagreed they were overruled.

Concluding he hoped that they would contribute their share to the achievement of the freedom of this country.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe in a short speech said if only they realised the condition of the peasants in the villages, they would not grudge to part with their money in the service of the villagers, however miserly they might be, however close-fisted they might be and howsoever jealous they might be to safeguard their money.

RETURN OF FORFEITED LANDS

BARDOLI, Jan. 25.

Bardoli will celebrate on January 29, the return by the Government of Bombay to their original owners, of all lands forfeited by the former Government and sold to other parties.

There will be particular rejoicing in the village, Varad, where a peasant named Chhitabhai migrated in protest against the Government policy, leaving his house and land, which were forfeited. Chhitabhai will be welcomed back home by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the peasants of the Taluka at a special conference to be held at Varad at four o'clock. Gandhiji will address the gathering and bless Chhitabhai and other satyagrahis.—A. P.

'Quake Shock In Chile

Two Thousand Reported To Be Dead: Govt.'s Relief Measures

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Jan. 25.

A severe earthquake shock in Chile caused the collapse of prison Talca near Santiago killing ten prisoners. Twenty more were injured. Many buildings have been wrecked.

At Talcahuano, a well-known port near Concepcion, seven people were killed but the number of victims at Concepcion, where the damage was great is not known. There has been serious interruption of communications.

Two thousand people are unofficially reported to be dead at Conception as a result of the earthquake.

The Chilean Government has dispatched aeroplanes to ascertain the full details of the catastrophe. A special military train with the Minister for Interior, 40 doctors and 70 nurses have left for affected region.—Reuter.

NEW TURKISH CABINET

ANKARA, January 25.

The Premier, M. Jelal Bayer has resigned. M. Refik Saydam, Minister for Interior, has formed a new Cabinet.—Reuter.

FRESH CAPITAL FOR TATAS

Iron And Steel New Issue

(From Our Special Correspondent)

I understand that the amount of additional capital required by Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited is in the vicinity of two crores. The matter is still under consideration with the directors, so that this estimate of the amount of fresh capital issued would only be in the nature of a forecast. I arrive at the figure of Rs. 1,98,18,750.

The forecast is based on the following assumption. There will probably be an issue of one new ordinary share at Rupees 210 for every five ordinary shares held, and also one new ordinary share at the same price for every two deferreds held.

It is also believed that a crore and a half of the amount so raised will be utilised for the expansion of the existing plant, which will add to the efficiency of the concern, and the remaining fifty lacs, along with another fifty lacs from a British concern, will be utilised for the manufacture of pipes in India. This latter rumour was current early in 1937, but did not materialise then.

MAN WHO AIMED AT KING FAROUK

Sentenced To Two Years

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 25.

As a sequel to the incident when a shot was fired as King Farouk was leaving a sporting club in October last year, Hassanein Abdel Hamid, who is alleged to have knocked down the pistol, was sentenced to two years for unlawful possession of a revolver and laying a false report against a student Jean Asfar.—Reuter

Farouk Not To Be Proclaimed Caliph

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The Egyptian Embassy has sent a letter to the press regarding the acclamations made to King Farouk in Cairo last week, and points out that there was no question whatever of the proclamation of King Farouk as the Caliph of the Moslems.—Reuter.

Italy Out For Intervention

IF FR. TROOPS CROSS SPANISH BORDER

Delvayo Left In Charge Of Barcelona: Rebel Forces' Rapid Advance

ROME, January 25.

REPORTS THAT 30,000 ITALIANS ARE CONCENTRATED ROUND GENOA AND SPEZIA WAITING TO LEAVE FOR SPAIN AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE, SHOULD THERE BE ANY MOVEMENT OF FRENCH TROOPS ACROSS THE SPANISH FRONTIER GIVE ADDED SIGNIFICANCE TO RENEWED ITALIAN WARNING ISSUED TODAY THAT IN THE EVENT OF ANY LAST-MINUTE FRENCH INTERFERENCE IN WHAT IS REGARDED AS INEVITABLE VICTORY FOR GEN. FRANCO, ITALY WOULD RESUME FREEDOM OF ACTION ON THE GROUND THAT NON-INTERVENTION HAS FAILED.

ROME STANDS READY

Report of concentration of Italians at Genoa and Spezia says that they are not volunteers, but an army of regulars.

Thirty thousand Fascist Militia are concentrated in and around Rome during the last week, ostensibly for the forthcoming celebrations of the Foundation of Fascist Militia, which is to be observed on February 1.

CHARGE AGAINST FRANCE

An official statement containing the warning says: "In the event of a last minute Franco-Soviet intervent on in Spain, Italy has already decided her attitude. The statement maintains that France was the first to intervene in Spain. The first Italian aeroplanes were sent to Gen. Franco at his request many days after the arrival of the first French aeroplanes. Moreover the first Italian Legionaries disembarked at Cadiz in winter of 1936-37, when numerous International Brigades had already arrived. Soviet intervention since assumed spectacular proportions.

A Perpignan message says:—

The Republican Government have left for Gerona leaving in Barcelona one representative of each Ministry. Signor Delvayo will remain in charge of Barcelona, according to information reaching the Frontier.

It is stated that Republicans are continuing to retreat and creating new defence lines.

CLOSING UPON BARCELONA

A Lerida message says:—

Nationalists claim the capture of Solsona, centre of communications between Barcelona and the French Frontier.

National forces, nearest to Barcelona on the other side of River Liobregat have drawn a complete cordon round the west and north-west sectors of the city, according to field report issued at midday. Castell and Bisbal have been captured and left far behind, while the Urgal divisions are advancing from Solsona and now surrounding Cardona. The advance is continuing on all sectors.

FIVE KILLED IN REBEL 'PLANE CRASH

LOURDES, Jan. 25.

An aeroplane reported to be belonging to Gen. Franco's airforces crashed at Arrens, in the Pyrenes. Five people were killed.—Reuter.

INDIAN RICE FOR SPANISH GOVT.

BOMBAY, January 25.

The first consignment of relief to the Spanish people organised by the Indian Spanish Relief Committee, and consisting of 120 tons of rice has been despatched to Marseilles and received by Agents of the Spanish Government at Marseilles.—United Press.

ANOTHER BLOW TO GERMANY

U. S. Note On Legal Responsibility For Austria's Debts

WASHINGTON, January 25.

The publication of an United States Note to Germany shows that the State Department has refused to accept the German view that she is not legally responsible for Austria's debts and also rejected the contention that any payment made by Germany respecting Austria's debts to the United States citizens or Government must depend on German-American trade balance.

The Note is regarded as another blow to Germany's efforts to expand trade by hitching it to other affairs, such as permitting Jewish emigres to take part of their wealth.—Reuter.

Hitler: "As I have no territorial pretension I'll be content with the Ukraine"

German-Czech Exchange

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The Prague mission of German military experts has concluded an arrangement that Czechoslovakia will supply Germany with high performance aero-engines and aeroplane parts in exchange for lignite from the Sudeten pits.

It is officially explained that as the Munich Agreement deprived Czechoslovakia of practically the entire lignite supplies, drastic measures are now necessary to prevent a serious shortage.—Reuter.

PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN CHINA AND EUROPE

CHUNGKING: Jan. 25.

It is officially announced that arrangements have been concluded between the Chinese Government and the Imperial Airways for a through air mail and passenger service between China and Europe via Yunnan and Burma. One of the termini of the new service will be Hongkong.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted one experienced Mussalman sub-Editor to translate from Urdu into Marathi Journalistic experience necessary. Apply Box No. 11307, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted 50 Clerks for business scheme. Previous experience unessential. Excellent prospects. Apply sharp: Box 11313, "Bombay Chronicle." With stamped addressed envelope for reply.

Wanted immediately young educated Anglo-Indian or Parsi lady for house to house investigation. Must be able to speak Marathi, Gujarati. Apply P. O. Box 541 Bombay. (10427)

Required for upcountry Mill under European Management Permanent Carding Master or Carding Spinning Master accustomed to Central Indian Mill labour and conditions. Apply Box 10413, "Bombay Chronicle", stating fully qualifications, previous experience, salary required and when available.

52. TO BE LET.

To Let "Il Palazzo", a magnificent Bungalow situate at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, with large Drawing, Dining and Reception Rooms, 14 Bed-rooms with bathrooms attached, verndahs all round, 4 Kitchens, ample godown and store rooms, Garage accommodation for 6 cars, stables, 20 Servants quarters, beautiful garden. Rent moderate. Can be let whole or in two parts. Apply Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, Mercantile Bank Building, Fort. (10219)

270 PALMISTS

Consultation Fee Rupee One only Prof. N. A. Mawn. World famous Palmist in Bombay Mutual Annexe, First Floor, Fort, Bombay. (11305)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted experienced agents to sell the remaining shares of the Great Bengal Knitting & Cotton Mills Ltd., on a salary of Rs. 75 and Rs. 25/- T. A. on guranteed business. Please apply to Messrs. Bonner & Co., 29, Strand Rd., Calcutta (10359)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Very big Iron pan for Soap making with two small tanks and a cutting machine. Whole lot to be cleared for Rs. 50. No offers. Call on Fredysons Co., Saifee House, Gowalia Tank. (11317)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 2323 for 20 Ordinary Shares Nos. 198039| 198058 of the Burrakur Coal Co., Ld., standing in the name of J. P. Ayem has been LOST or MISLAID and that application for the issue of duplicate certificates in respect thereof, has been made to the Company's Managing Agents, Messrs. Bird and Co., Calcutta, to whom objections if any should be made within one month from the date below mentioned. The public are cautioned against dealing in any way with these shares.

The 24th day of January, 1939. (10410)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

THE THAKKAR VASSONJI MADHAVJI LECTURES.

THE HON'BLE MR. K. M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B., will deliver a series of five lectures on "The Early Aryans in Gujarat", in connection with the Thakkar Vassonji Madhavji Lectureship, in the University Convocation Hall, on the 27th and 31st January, and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th February, 1939, commencing at 6 p.m. each day.

Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B., will preside over the inaugural lecture on the 27th January.

The lectures are open to the public.

S. R. DONGERKERY, University Registrar.

Bombay, 21st January, 1939. (10417)

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.
S. D. 30.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 32179 in respect of 5 (five) ordinary shares Nos. 440246|250; of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Bai Ashubai, daughter of Cassum Isab Amla has been lost, misplaced or destroyed. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the company at their registered office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 26th January 1939. (11318)

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.
S. D. 30

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 43885 in respect of Five Ordinary shares Nos. 512311 to 512315 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd. standing in the name of Mrs. Annie Victoria Pereira has been lost, mislaid or destroyed. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 26th January 1939. (11316)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

City Engineer's Department (Works Branch)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of— **FOR ONE YEAR COMMENCING FROM 1ST MARCH 1939**

(1) about 330 tons of Hot Asphalt of 30|40 penetration for surface dressing and semi-grouting of roads;
(2) about 1165 tons of Hot Asphalt of 80|100 penetration for surface dressing and semi-grouting of roads;
(3) about 165 tons of Cold Bitumen Emulsion; and
(4) about 5400 brass of Coarse Sand;

and

ALTERNATIVELY FOR ONE AND THREE YEARS, COMMENCING FROM 1-3-1939.

(5) about 7000 brass of Road metal 2 1|4" size, per year;

and

FOR 3 YEARS COMMENCING FROM 1ST MARCH 1939.

(6) Bullocks and Carts in two divisions viz. A, B, C & D Wards and E, F & G Wards including Bandra Slaughter House;

will be received up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on Friday the 3rd February, 1939

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tenders, specifications, etc. will be issued on payment of Rupee One each, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK, City Engineer.

City Engineer's Dept. (Works Branch), Municipal Offices, Bombay, 24-1-1939. (10430)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAMNADAS NAROTTAMDAS BHAU has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to her free from encumbrances of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, possession, sale, gift, lease, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim if any and the same will be considered as treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of pension and tax land together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sutar Chawl, Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 737, New Nos. 3358, 3359, 3360, 3361 and 3362 and Old Survey Nos. 2/3221 & 4/3221 and 5/3221 and New Survey Nos. 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897 and Cadastral Survey No. 1224 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 568, 569, 570, 571 and 572 and Street Nos. 42 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 Sutar Chawl Street and bounded on or towards the North by the Sweeper's passage and beyond that partly by the property of Haji Ahmed Haji Mahomed and partly by the property of Pragji Laxmidas on or towards the East by the property of Ebrahimji Fatehbhai on or towards the South by Sutar Chawl Street and on or towards the West by the property of Sakharam Manchharam.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1939.

KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL. Purchaser's Attorneys. 10432.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY No. 19 OF 1939

Re: SAIN DASS SONI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant carrying on business as a metal capsule manufacturer in the name of S. D. Soni Metal Works at Reay Road, Mazagaon: ..... A Debtor.
Ex parte: TULSIRAM DEVIDAYAL: .. Petitioning Creditor.

On the 23rd day of January, 1939, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 25th day of January 1939.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA, Insolvency Registrar.

(10431)

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

Government Auctioneers

AUCTION SALE OF FERROUS SCRAP AND TEAKWOOD SCRAP AT HAJI BUNDER G. I. P. RY.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 30th day of January 1939 at 10 a. m. (S. T.) by order of the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Ry. (Bombay) at Haji Bunder Depot, G. I. P. Ry. Ferrous scrap and Teakwood scrap including:—

Springs, Engine fittings Drawbars, Engine frame plates and boiler pieces, Engine Tanks, Wagon body plates, Wagon underframes, Couplings, screw, Gas holders, Buffer plungers, Angles, Cast steel, Cast Iron, Bases and Brackets, Brake Blocks, Iron Slabs, Iron bars, Steel Tyres, Wheels Centre, Skeleton wheels, Cuttings and punchings, Steel tubes, Iron rails, Steel rails, Tongue rails, Crossings, Chairs, Pots, Trolley wheels, Castings, Jaws, Powrahs and shovel, Gibs and cotters, Bolts and nuts, Rivet heads, Washers, Tie bars, Fish plates, Steel keys, Steel sleepers, Corr. galvd iron sheets, Turnings, Pipes, Shell loco boilers, Teakwood scrap, etc., etc.

Terms:—Deposit of 10 per cent in cash.

SALE THIS DAY

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT TEMKAR STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Sha. Kerringji Motaji & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk at Fatmabibi widow of Mahomedally Mahomed Esmail Dalvi and others, the Mortgagors, in pursuance of the Mortgage dated 20th January 1937 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property on Thursday the 26th day of January 1939 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of Quit and Ground Rent land with Shed standing thereon at Temkar Street and assessed by the Collector under New No. 11190 New Survey No. 3800 Cadastral Survey No. 1251 Byculla Division and assessed by Municipality under 'E' Ward No. 169 and 659-660 and New Street No. 22 containing by admeasurement 142 square yards.

For further particulars please apply to Mr. R. B. Rout. Bond Writer at his office at Null Bazar or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA
O. S. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamer.	Arrival.	Dep
Eihuku Maru	11th Jan	26th Jan
Glasgow ,,	17th ,,	26th ,,
Ryuun ,,	29th ,,	11th Feb
Tokyo ,,	13th Feb	26th ,,
Nissan ,,	9th Mar	21st Mar
Kanto ,,	20th ,,	8th Apr.
Melbourne ,,	3rd ,,	18th ,,

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA (Incorporated in Japan). Taj Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY. Telephone: 22084. Telegrams: 'SYOSEN'

India Is Foreigners' Paradise

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER'S LETTER TO GOVT. OF INDIA

Apropos of the reference in the Viceroy's inaugural speech at the 10th Industries Conference, which commenced its sessions in Bombay on Monday, the Secretary, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, has sent copies of the letter addressed by the Chamber to Government of India in August last having a bearing on the subject of making the country "more self-contained in men and material."

The following is the text of the letter:—

"I have the honour as directed by the Committee of this Chamber to address you as under on the above subject ("Foreigners in India") with a view to invite the attention of the Government of India to the necessity of examining without delay the present position with respect to unrestricted freedom of entry, stay and employment to foreigners into this country and its effect so far as the legitimate interests of the nationals of this country are concerned. It is submitted that the present position can in no way be considered to be satisfactory when unemployment has assumed serious proportions and especially when Indians do not get reciprocal treatment in Germany, Italy, U. S. A., Japan and several other countries of Europe even when the nationals of these countries enjoy the hospitality of this country

"There are thousands of foreigners in India to-day who have come from countries referred to above and where restrictions for entry, trade and employment of foreigners, including Indians, are very strict and being principally based on political and lately in post-war days on economic considerations as well. In view of this their presence here does raise an issue of no small importance. These restrictions seem to be imposed because the Governments of these countries feel keenly the responsibility that rests on them to see that either their nationals are employed or in the alternative they are supported by unemployment doles at the expense of the public and Exchequer.

"It may be stated that there are not less than about 500 Germans in India, judging from the vote recently recorded in this country on the issue of German-Austrian Union.

"There are further thousands of other foreigners employed in Railways, Port Trusts, Insurance, Banking and Hydro-Electric Companies not to mention other commercial establishment—although their precise number is not known to the public, these must naturally be available to the Government of India—are depriving suitably qualified sons of the soil of their legitimate opportunity of employment in positions wherein our people can learn organization and administration of large commercial and industrial undertakings, develop initiative, enterprise and wide out-look, all these qualities being essential for the efficient administration and industrialisation of the country when Indians have to shoulder the responsibility of Government on a larger and larger scale in times to come.

"It may be further pointed out that due to the very high salaries paid to them they are causing definite and by no means negligible drain on the country.

"In several European countries and in United States of America attempts are made to solve the problem of unemployment, may be particularly, by keeping as far as possible the available employment in the country to its nationals, either by altogether prohibiting the entry of foreigners or by allowing their restricted entry under very definite and stringent conditions in case of necessity or by instituting a system of permits through the Labour Ministry.

U. S. A., has considerably tightened her immigration laws during the last decade. Indians cannot land there without having a certain amount of money with them. "Visas" are not granted by American Consuls in this country to Indians proceeding to the States if they have no satisfactory bank reference. Even the small number of Indian businessmen, who are trading there for a number of years, have to face heavy odds and, strangely enough, they are required to renew the permission to remain in the country from time to time only as tourists!

Russia with her vast territory altogether prohibits immigration!

Even an Empire Country like Australia with double the area of India—although the whole of this may not be habitable—and less than one thirty-fifth of India's population had for many years totally disallowed immigration; she has only recently resumed aided British immigration.

In South Africa the treatment meted out to Indians is well-known.

In most of the European countries the foreign industrial, commercial and other establishments have to recruit with the exception of one or two top men of the firm, their entire staff locally, while in India any one from any part of the world (including the parts of British Empire where discriminatory treatment against the nationals of this country is the order of the day!) gets free entry and good opportunity for trading or for securing employment.

"Japan has, it is understood, recently placed restrictions on the Sindhi merchants who have been on their business there for decades, and it is expected that as a result of this they may have to wind up their business and lose heavily. It is well-known how in Abyssinia, the newly acquired territory of Italy, the Indian Firm of Messrs. Mohamed Alli & Co., was compelled by the Italian Government to close its business in that country.

"And yet strangely enough the Japanese, the Italians, and other foreigners have full freedom for entry, business and employment in this country!

"The Committee of this Chamber submit that it is high time this question is investigated in all its bearings so that Government of India may be able to formulate their policy accordingly on a basis of complete reciprocity and take the necessary steps to give effect to it. Apart from this larger and general aspect of this important question, such an investigation seems to be particularly called for in view of the unemployment situation obtaining in the country to-day. The Committee think that the various Provincial Governments can well take up this question and try to tackle it so far as it may lie in their power and strongly represent to the Government of India the need of such investigation as early as possible."

MAHARAJA'S 'NO' TO JAIPUR SUBJECTS

Bombay Businessmen's Deputation Move Turned Down

Messrs. Tarachand Ghanshyamdass, Marwari Bazar, Bombay, write:—

On behalf of the subjects of Jaipur residing in Bombay, a letter was written, by several prominent businessmen of Jaipur to the Maharaja of Jaipur, who is now in Bombay, requesting him to receive a deputation, in connection with the ban on the entry of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj into the Jaipur State and also to discuss the present political situation of Jaipur. The proposed deputation was to consist the following:—

Messrs. Govindram Lohia, Ramniwas Ruia, Brijlal Rungta, Ramdeo Poddar, Baijnath Makheria, Puranmal Boobna and Keshavdeo Navetia

The following reply has been received from the Military Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur:—

Dear Sir.

I am commanded by His Highness to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 18th January written on behalf of the Marwari community in Bombay. His Highness is staying here on a very short visit and as he is not conducting any State business, he regrets he will be unable to receive the deputation as suggested by you.

Yours, faithfully,
(Sd.) ILLEGIBLE,
Military Secretary.
19-1-39.

The interesting thing to note in the reply is that while the letter to the Maharaja for receiving the proposed deputation was sent on behalf of the "subjects of the Jaipur State" the Military Secretary in his reply describes the signatories "Marwari community in Bombay."

JAIPUR PRAJA MANDAL, BOMBAY.

The Secretary, Jaipur-Rajya-Praja Mandal, writes:—

Following have been elected the office-barers of the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal, Bombay, in a meeting of the primary members held on (Sunday) last at the Marwari Sammelan Hall.

Mr. Ramniwas Ruia, President; Mr. Basantlal Dhelia, and Mr. Abdulgani Fatehmahummad, Vice-Presidents; Mr. Shreeniwas Bagarka, Secretary; Mr. Mahummadbux Kagalia and Mr. Madanlal Agarwala, Joint Secretaries.

ON OPENING DAY OF BUDGET SESSION

Naval Reserve Forces Bill Will Be Introduced

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24.

On February 3 next, the opening day of the budget session of the Central Legislative Assembly the Defence Secretary will introduce the Indian Naval Reserve Forces Discipline Bill.

The other item included in the agenda for the first day relates to the consideration of the motion of the Finance Member made on November 10 during the last session for consideration of the reports of Public Accounts Committee on the accounts of 1934-35 and 1935-36 and 1936-37.

No Resolutions On N. W. F. P.

MADRAS, Jan. 25.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi has received a communication from the Secretary of the Legislative Assembly, informing him that His Excellency the Governor-General has withheld his consent under rule 23 (2) (jj) (b) of the Indian Legislative Rules to the moving of his resolutions regarding the policy relating to the Northwest Frontier Province.—Reuter

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

—Also—
WALT DISNEY'S CARTOON in COLOUR "FERDINAND THE BULL" THAT WON THE ACADEMY AWARD FOR THE BEST CARTOON OF 1938.

NEW EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE
TOMMY KELLY
IN
'PECK'S BAD BOY with the CIRCUS"
An R-K-O Radio Picture with
ANN GILLIS
PLEASE NOTE: Schools intimating in advance for Reservation will be allowed Special Concession Rates at the 4 and 6-30 p.m. shows only.
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UNDERWORLD RATS TRAPPED!
BY A SMART GIRL
See how MAYA handles this rock-hard task against heavy ODDS in
'Service Ltd'
Alias "SEVA SAMAJ"
Sagar's New Year's SENSATION
Starring:
URENDRA, MAYA, BIBBO, YAKUB
SEE IT TO-DAY AT **IMPERIAL**
DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

RENUKA DEVI
SCREENLAND'S NEW PRIZE-STAR
In
Bombay Talkies' Greatest Triumph
BHABI
With
P. JAIRAJ
MEERA-MAYADEVI
To-day and To-morrow
4-30—7-15—10 p.m.
From Saturday
3-30—6-30—10 p. m.
SIXTH WEEK NOW
ROXY

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CANDIDATES FROM NAIGAUM-SEWRI

The following are candidates on behalf of the National Congress to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the forthcoming elections from Ward No. 15 (Naigaon-Sewri.)

Mrs. Maniben Mulji.

Mrs. Maniben Mulji, better known as Maniben Kara, holds an enviable position in the public life of Bombay wherein she is a personality by herself. Her radical views on social and political problems are too well-known to require any mention. She started her public career with social welfare work amongst the mill-workers when she first started Seva Mandir, now conducted by Bhagini Samaj. She was learnt that social work would bear little fruits, without political power.

She left for Birmingham for training in Social science and had a rare opportunity of studying labour conditions in the European countries. This opportunity has converted her into an enthusiastic labour worker. Since her return from Europe she has taken very active part in Trade Union Movement. She has held various offices in the Trade Union Congress over the Bombay Session of which she once presided. She is one of our few women who courted jail several times during her long public life.

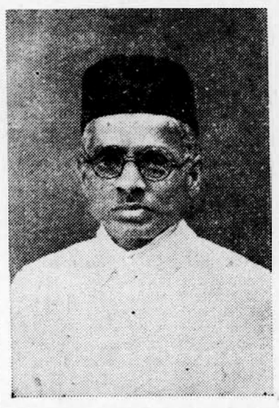
She was a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1932 and was again returned to that body by the electorate in the last election when the election of her ward was set aside by the court resulting in her losing her seat. She has been a member of the B. P. C. C., and also several of its Committees.

Dr. V. B. Gandhi.

Dr. V. B. Gandhi is a graduate of the Columbia University, having obtained his degree of M. A. there, and has had the benefit of a long stay in New York, one of the biggest cities of the world. While in America he tried in his humble way to serve his country and was the Director of India Information Bureau, founded by the late Lala Lajpatrai and was also the Secretary, Hindusthan Association of America. During his stay abroad he has observed at close range the working of some of the leading Municipalities and as a student of economics, he paid special attention to Municipal finance and labour conditions.

Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar.

An active Congress and social worker. Secretary of the 'F' Ward D. C. C. from 1928. Now Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Labour-Sub-Committee and Vice-President of the 'F' Ward Committee Mr. Mahadeshwar, organised a gymnasium and Volunteer organisations in labour areas. He took part in the two civil disobedience movements and courted jail.



Mr. Giridhar Bhiwajoo Nare

A Social worker, coming from a working class family, Mr. Nare graduated from Ferguson College 1921. Conducted Free Schools, Free Library and Adult Education Class for Millworkers at Suparibag and Naigaum. He was elected Member of the Corporation in 1926-1929. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee in 1930, and Chairman, Dadar Co-operative Institute in 1929-1930. He was Hon. Secretary Dadar Branch of the Poona Seva Sadan Society 1929-1931.

Up and Up!

BUSINESS COMPLETED IN 1938

Rs. 42,00,000

TOTAL IN FIVE YEARS

Rs. 1,50 00,000

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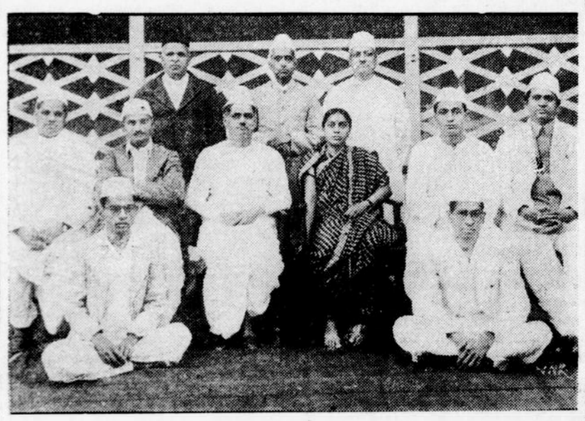

All Maharashtra Hindi Prachar Sabha branch (Nasik) The half-yearly function took place on Jan. 22 when Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker of the Bombay Assembly presided.

A SENSATIONAL INTERVIEW

How could the world get on without . . . interviews? Journalists who make a speciality of interviewing travel all over the world; they penetrate into houses and workshops, into laboratories and offices, go behind the scenes of theatres and visit the dressing rooms at sports grounds, and ask questions . . . . and take notes.

In the morning, you open your newspaper and read the results of a thousand-and-one interviews. You learn how Dr. Willem Mengelberg works, what books Greta Garbo prefers, how Henry Ford began to make cars and how many letters Roosevelt must read every day . . . .

As soon as you have done something out of the ordinary, you are interviewed. You are asked every possible kind of question . . . . . and others, because the world wants to know something about you.

Not long ago I interviewed Juan Vujtech. Do you know him, this Czech who is remarkable on account of his perseverance? In July 1927, the papers stated that he had just taken a decision as strange as it was audacious; he wanted to go round the world on foot and . . . he had commenced his journey. We are now in 1938 and Vujtech has already covered 60,000 miles! I met him in South-Africa and was able to have a five minutes talk with this sensational globe-trotter. "How are you?" I enquired. "Well, sir, I've had nothing to worry about anywhere, everything has gone swimmingly, you understand. Naturally, one catches cold occasionally . . . . You don't merely go round the world. In Egypt I was held up for some time by malaria, but thanks to the recommendations of the Malaria-Commission of the League of Nations advising that for a cure of malaria a daily dose of 15—20 grains of quinine should be taken from 5 to 7 days, that is all finished now and . . . . for good, you know. According to the above-said Malaria Commission, I now take 6 grains of quinine (no other medicine) every day and I have no further trouble. That's the product that has immunised me. To prevent malaria in hot countries I take 6 grains a day and to prevent influenza in cold ones. I always take 3 grains of quinine every day. You ought to do the same, it's good for everybody" . . . "I'll think about it", I replied.

"Tired? I never get tired. I never do less than 25 miles a day . . . . Sometimes as much as 30. And now I'm just going to take the boat for Australia.

Juan Vujtech continues his journey . . . . on foot, round the world.

Congress Presidential Election On Sunday

No Votes To Be Cast Either By Letter Or Proxy: Kripalani's Statement

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, who is at present in Bombay has issued the following communique in regard to the Presidential election to be held on January 29, 1939:—

"Maulana Abul Kalam Azad having withdrawn from the contest, there remain only two candidates, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya for the Presidential election for the 52nd session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Tripuri. The date fixed for the election of the President is January 29, 1939.

The constitution lays down with regard to the Presidential election, that "each delegate in a province shall be entitled to record his vote in favour of one of the candidates for the Presidentship of the Congress at the place to be fixed by the P.C.C." No votes can be cast either by letter or by proxy. The votes have got to be recorded personally and by ballot and not by show of hands. Voting by ballot is also necessary as there is likely to be a real contest.

The recording of the votes over the votes are to be counted and the result is to be immediately communicated by wire to the General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. at Allahabad.

The voting papers are to be kept in tact for any reference that may be necessary in case of doubt or dispute.—A.P.

SUBASH BOSE'S CANDIDATURE

Messrs. K. F. Nariman, M. R. Masani, Yusuf Meherally, Ashok Mehta, C. K. Narayanswami, Nirbhayram Popat, Madan Shetty, S. S. Batliwalla, G. Adhikari, Mewalal Sheetala Prasad, Rajaram Panday, Nagesh Shenai, being twelve of the twenty-five delegates to the Congress from Bombay have issued the following statement:—

"On Sunday next Congress delegates have to make their choice between Babu Subhas Chandra Bose and Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya in the election of he Congress President.

The choice, as we see it, is one which delegates throughout the country should make on political and not personal and provincial grounds.

Being convinced that Subhas Babu's selection as president would be a resounding verdict for unflinching opposition to Federation and support for militant action for the achievement of complete independence, we have decided to vote for Subhas Babu's re-election.

We appeal to our fellow delegates from other provinces to act likewise.

RADICALS SUPPORT BOSE'S CANDIDATURE

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 24.

"We resent this action of the Working Committee members and this attempt to coerce Mr. Subhas Bose and to influence the votes of delegates" says a statement issued to-day by prominent Maharashtra Radical delegates in reply to the statement issued to-day by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and five other members of the Congress Working Committee deprecating Mr. Subhas Bose's stand to contest the election of the Congress president.

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

'We feel peculiar political circumstances this year justify the continuance of Mr. Subhas Bose as president. We do not regard the President's post as the post of mere honour to be conferred on any illustrious Indian, irrespective of his political programme and ideology. We consider it utterly wrong to reduce the President of the Congress to the position of a mere constitutional monarch.

"We feel very strongly that Mr. Subhas Bose, about whose opposition to Federation there is not the least doubt should be at the head of the Congress organisation in the difficult time that lie ahead of us."

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan 25

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st Nov.	Difference to Normal
Agra	73	45	—	—	—0.8
Amraoti	85	67	—	—	—1.4
Akola	92	63	—	—	—1.4
Ahmedabad	87	62	—	—	—0.2
Ajmer	71	42	—	—	—0.7
Ahmednagar	88	57	—	—	—1.3
Allahabad	74	54	0.1	0.1	—1.1
Benares	75	53	0.1	0.3	—0.8
BOMBAY	85	71	—	1.1	+0.6
Bangalore	81	57	—	0.7	—3.0
Bhopal	82	56	0.1	0.1	—
Baroda	88	57	—	—	—
Belgaum	88	59	—	1.1	—1.1
Bijapur	88	61	—	0.1	—1.3
Bhavnagar	83	58	—	—	—0.3
Calcutta	84	58	—	0.1	—0.9
Cawnpore	75	48	0.1	0.3	—0.8
Calicut	89	74	—	1.5	—5.4
Colombo	85	73	0.1	15.0	—5.5
Cheerapunji	64	48	—	3.7	—0.1
Delhi	69	37	—	—	—1.2
Darjeeling	49	37	—	0.1	—1.3
Hyderabad (Dn.)	86	55	—	—	—1.4
Hyderabad (Sd.)	71	44	—	—	—0.3
Indore	83	57	—	—	—0.9
Jhansi	73	51	0.1	0.3	—0.6
Jubbulpore	83	55	0.1	0.1	—1.5
Jaipur	72	50	—	—	—0.7
Karwar	87	69	—	1.8	—0.4
Lucknow	73	48	T	0.2	—0.9
Ludhiana	68	43	—	0.2	—1.9
Lahore	65	42	—	0.3	—0.9
Multan	69	39	—	—	—0.6
Mysore	85	63	—	1.0	—2.0
Madras	85	68	—	3.2	—18.1
Marmagoa	86	72	—	1.0	—
Malegaon	90	60	—	0.1	—0.9
Mussoorie	54	35	—	2.0	—0.8
Mahableshwar	79	59	—	1.3	—0.6
Mount Abu	70	53	—	—	—0.5
Mangalore	90	73	—	2.1	—1.6
Nagpur	90	59	—	—	—1.6
Poona	91	57	—	0.3	—0.9
Quetta	56	27	—	1.9	—
Ratnagiri	85	72	—	2.9	+1.9
Rajkot	81	52	—	—	—0.3
Srinagar	36	31	—	3.7	—0.4
Surat	92	64	—	—	—0.3
Trichinopoly	87	69	—	4.5	—4.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

SHOWERS IN EXTREME NORTH

POONA, Jan. 25.

Thundershowers have been fairly widespread in the region from West Central India to south-east United Provinces and local in the extreme south of the Peninsula. A western disturbance caused a few light showers in the extreme north. Night temperatures were markedly above normal in and around Berar.

The chief amounts of rainfall were Pamban three quarters of an inch, Palamcotah half, Guna, Nowgong, Sutna and Saugor, quarter of an inch.

Forecast until the evening of January 26:—Thundershowers will be fairly widespread in the region from West Central India to the East United Provinces and Bihar and will occur at a few stations in the West United Provinces, East Punjab Hills and North Bengal. There will also be local rain or snow in the extreme north and a few falls in South Madras.—A. P.

HOW CAN I GET THROUGH THE DAY?

This feeling of impotence, of inability to cope with the daily round is due to loss of vitality and nervous force. Deal with it at once, before you become a confirmed invalid. Take Wincarnis, and get back your health and lost vitality! Wincarnis will put new blood, new energy, new life into you! Make you able to concentrate, to give your best on every occasion! You will work with a will and be fit and fresh at the end of the day!

YOU NEED THE WILL TO HEALTH

From the first glass, Wincarnis will restore confidence! Give you the will to health that ensures speedy recovery. That is where Wincarnis differs from ordinary medicines—it invigorates at once. Instantly, strength and energy return. You feel fit and ready for whatever the day may bring!

WINCARNIS has helped thousands to health...

IT WILL HELP YOU, TOO!

Countless men and women have regained health and strength by the aid of Wincarnis. Impoverished blood has been enriched, frayed nerves restored, flabby muscles strengthened by this marvellous restorative. Benefit by their experience — Get a bottle and begin taking Wincarnis — today!

The unfailing body-builder specially prepared for this climate — Wincarnis, over 20,000 recommendations from medical men

Read this woman's experience

"WINCARNIS is certainly all that it is claimed to be. A few years ago I had a very serious illness and was rendered helpless for 5 months. On recovering, my one great mainstay was WINCARNIS. I did my best to keep on WINCARNIS all through convalescence, and my friends were astonished to find out how quickly I had regained my strength." Mrs. F. S.

FIT AND FRESH AT THE DAY'S END

IE/W/106

COLEMAN & CO. LTD. WINCARNIS WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 25-1-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.023 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.4 degrees 2.7 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 71.4 degrees. 4.9 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 78 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 99 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 12 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 25-1-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.94 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A 17-year-old girl-wife received 12 stab-wounds as a result of a dastardly attack, alleged to have been made on her by her husband, while she was asleep in her house at Baloo Street, off Sandhurst Road.

The police removed her to J. J. Hospital, where she died this morning.

The accused was put under arrest.

Mohammed Hussein Elahibaksh a bus driver residing at Bhendi Bazar, stated at the inquest that the deceased was his brother's wife and he used to live with them. While he was sleeping on the second floor of their building he heard the cries of the deceased and, going up to the room of the deceased, saw her lying on the floor with stab wounds on her body in a pool of blod.

Pending enquiries, the inquest was adjourned to January 26.

Daring Theft Of Hyderabad Goldsmith's Property

The Bombay Police are on the look-out for a leather belt.

BANDRA SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION RESULTS

The following persons have been elected to the Bandra Municipal School Board:—

Mr. R. S. Balsara, Mrs. Anna D'Almeidia, Mrs. M. S. Jhanvala, Mr K. M. Darashaw, Mr. P. K. Mattiran, Mr. P. V. Patil, Mr. V. I. Alibnoy, Mr. N. B. Ajolkar, Prof. Almeida, Mrs. E. Alemelda, Mr. Gulam Hussein and Mr. Birbal Mehta

Though the belt does not cost much, but concealed inside its pockets are ornaments valued over Rs. 21,000.

The owner of this missing belt is a goldsmith from Hyderabad. Two Bombay brokers have been arrested by the police on suspicion in connection with the disappearance of the belt. They were placed this morning before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

A complaint was lodged with the police and the accused were arrested.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on bail of Rs. 500 each.

Workers Must Be Provided With Healthy Recreation And Luxuries

THEY MUST BE TREATED AS HUMAN BEINGS, JUST SAME AS EMPLOYERS

Need For Good Housing And Minimum Wage Emphasised In Memorandum To Textile Committee

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, which resumed its public sitting to-day, examined representatives of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council.

The Council was represented by the following ladies:—

Mrs. Maneklal Premchand (President); Mrs. D. Racoosin, Miss Dongre and Mrs. E. G. Currimbhoy.

The representative in reply to a supplementary question emphasised that THE WAGE EITHER FOR MEN OR FOR WOMEN, SHOULD NOT GO BELOW THE SUBSISTENCE LEVEL WAGE.

Mrs. Currimbhoy added that THERE WOULD BE NO OBJECTION IF WOMEN GOT LESS WORK WITHOUT ANY REDUCTION OF WAGES, BECAUSE THEY HAD ALSO TO ATTEND TO OTHER WORK AT HOME, LIKE TENDING TO CHILDREN AND COOKING.

To a question put by the Chairman, Mrs. Currimbhoy stated that it was difficult to get information from workmen. "THEY DON'T TRUST US. PROBABLY THEY THINK THAT WE COME FROM THE MILLOWNERS." she added.

In the course of their reply to the questionnaire, the Council stated:

"A living wage standard must mean that the amount paid for wages per month should cover the cost to the workmen of food, housing, clothing, reasonable necessary supplies, some amusements, education for their children, some provision for occasions of sickness, provision for occasions when he is unemployed, and provision for old age. Whether this is in the form of insurance premium, or in the form of saving, does not matter, but the wage must include all this. In the case of women, this wage must include also maternity benefit, or an amount which will cover expenses necessarily incurred on such occasions, including nence from work.

It must be understood that the housing indicated here means an independent tenement for each family and not, as at present, when people are obliged to crowd several families in one tenement.

With regard to food, we want it to be clearly understood as food of full nutritive value.

The wage must also cover, in our opinion, the cost of celebration of some holidays during the year, which means some liberal extra expenditure over and above the normal to suggest that the workmen should have no provision for any indulgence on the New Year day, or on any other similar holiday, is absurd. It is inhuman.

We want the workman to be treated as a human being just the same as the employer. We, therefore, deliberately mention that the wages must also include some provision for little luxuries and indulgences, such as Pan, Supari, and tobacco.

In our opinion the poor pay more for religion relative to their resources than the rich. Often the payment is indirect. There is much charity and mutual help amongst them.

We, therefore, regard a certain amount of expenditure in connection with religion and with festivals and ceremonials in evitable in human society. If they make it from an inadequate wage they impinge on what should go to food. In their circumscribed existence it is hardly fair to suggest that they should not have this very legitimate outlay for emotional expression.

Adequate clothing does not mean just a paid of Dhoties or a pair of Saries per year. It should mean sufficient clothing for reasonable change and, in addition, it should include provision for washing, viz. soap.

With regard to education and medical relief, in other countries local authorities provide compulsory and free education, and there are adequate places for medical relief and adequate hospital accommodation for more serious cases. In India, in many working class districts, there is a woeful deficiency in these. There is not, therefore, any indirect contribution to their wages in this manner, and in most cases the education of children is neglected.

The question of provision for old age leads to the question as to whether the working classes as a whole are in a position to save for old age The rule is that they are in debts.

The indebtedness of the working class has not been fully investigated, and certainly no provisions appear to have been made for them to meet occasions when they must borrow

The best scheme for such purpose would be a compulsory contribution from the wages for provision against sickness and for provision in old age, to which the employer must be made to contribute an equal quota, if not a higher.

A systematic saving and a systematic provision for these contingencies would only arise in this manner. So far as the savings of women are concerned often these savings are pounced upon by the menfolk. Where a woman is actually at work, the idea of separate provision for her old age has not yet dawned, and this idea that a woman's savings belongs to her men-folk, needs to be broken

With regard to recreation and entertainment and amusement, which must be included in the living wage standard, we want it to be understood that this must include not merely the recreation of the actual worker, but of his family as well

Where a man is addicted to drink, whether habitually or occasionally, we think a disproportionate amount of his earnings is diverted to this wasteful and harmful indulgence. We welcome, therefore, the policy of prohibition which, whatever people may have to say for the rich strata of society, has an unquestionable justification for the working class.

We feel that proper attempts have not been made by the State or by local authorities, to cultivate amongst the working classes the desire and the habit of amusements less harmful to themselves and less costly. Provision for play-fields, workmen's clubs, for milk bars, for Bhajans Harikathas, and for other forms of entertainment, which are known and which would be appreciated by them, must be made by local authorities and employers both giving facilities for places of meeting and a certain amount of subscription.

Cinemas in the working class areas are badly built. The ventilation and the accommodation are not satisfactory. The charges are extensive. There is exploitation. Picnics and cheap excursions offer a field, which remains absolutely neglected.

We would like to mention, as literacy increases amongst the workmen, the question of periodicals, newspapers and books. We would like these to be provided wherever possible, or to be brought within the means, which the workmen can afford from their wages.

We cannot think that in 1939 a suggestion by us, that the wage standard should cover this means of mental recreation and entertainment could be disputed by any employer.

The workman is enditled to his leisure, but he is entitled to be trained to use that leisure properly, without detriment to his body or mind

We would depreciate the idea of stereotyping the standard of life of the workmen as they are living at present. We feel that numerous small articles of personal use, which are at present available to the well-to-do, should be available to the poor.

In particular, we feel that every workman should have a pair of shoes, and so should members of his family. We think that they should have and should be induced to use in larger proportion soap for personal cleanliness. They should have or any other suitable ingredient for dressing the hair.

We think they ought to have more frequent hair-dressing and shaving than they are used to at present, and perhaps provision for this may be made in co-operation with the employers by a mass payment to the barber, instead of an individual payment.

We are absolutely certain that the Indian workmen could, if treated humanly in the manner suggested by us turn out the same quality and the same quantity of work as any workmen in the world.

If we were to adequate a minimum wage, we would promptly say that the living wage as defined by us should be the minimum for every class of workmen in every industry. But, if the Committee find difficulties in bringing about this result at once then for the time being what we would suggest is that, for each locality in the industry, a certain minimum should be prescribed below which no person, male or female, should be made to work. Such minimum, for example, for Bombay City at Rs. 30, would compel the employer to raise the wages of certain sections straightaway to this figure, while leaving the wages of the bulk of his employees as they were, but the significance of the minimum is that the standard of wage of the lowest paid person in the industry should not be constantly reduced by the advent of untrained persons from rural areas, who come in the hope of employment and who submit to anything.

WAGES DURING MATERNITY.

In reply to a question from the Chairman (Mr. Justice H. V. Divalia), Mrs Currimbhoy stated that at present there were several families crowded in one-room tenements. There were no special bathing facilities in chawls for women. Food was poor. The whole room and the corridors were filled with utensils and other belongings of the workers, so that one could not see another part of the room from one end to the other.

Private chawls were worse than the mill, Development Department and Municipal chawls.

The Council further suggested that full wages for women workers for the period of absence during the confinement period, should be given. Women at present were afraid of claiming full benefits for fear of losing their jobs.

AMENITIES FOR WORKERS.

Asked whether the council would prefer the provision of amenities, such as schools for the workers' children, Mrs. Racoosin replied that the provision of all the amenities suggested by the council should not touch the pockets of the workers.

Miss Dongre said that the main disease from which women workers suffered was malnutrition.

In reply to a further question, Mrs. Currimbhoy stated that women workers were pleased with the Government policy of prohibition. Women did not drink and were more responsible than men.

Miss Dongre replying to another question stated that more facilities of entertainment should be given. The Labour-Sub-Committee of the Council arranged some entertainments for women workers and those entertainments were followed by small talks in which women took great interest. She further emphasised that the law with regard to compulsory education should be properly enforced.

WOMEN WORKERS AND NIGHT-SHIFTS.

Questioned by Mr. V. L. Mehta, a member of the Committee, Mrs. Currimbhoy stated that the employment of women had definitely gone down and that the women's wages were by no means auxilliary to men's. If less women were employed, the income of the family would definitely go down, unless men's income was raised.

Mr. Mehta: Women are not directly interested in the nightshift work, but indirectly they are, because when men go on night shift, it upsets the routine of the household. From that point of view, have you made any inquiries about the inclination of workers with regard to night shift?

Mrs. Currimbhoy replied that they had made a few inquiries from which they could gather that women did not like the idea of men doing night shift. Men could not get sleep during the day, because there would be noise.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

Asked by Mr. Gadgil, another member of the committee whether there would not be the danger of the millowners doing away with women labourers in mills, if uniform minimum standard for men and women was enforced, Miss Dongre replied that as women were employed in the winding and reeling departments, they believed that mill owners would provide work for them, having regard to their (women's) economic dependence.

At this stage, Mrs. Premchand asked whether it should be understood by them that women were employed with a charitable motive.

Mr. Saklatwala, technical adviser, intervening, wanted to make it clear to the ladies that no mill owner had ever said it.

Mr. Gadgil asserted that he remembered that the millowners had used the word, "charitable" or "philanthropic" in this connection. He pointed out that the oral evidence of the representatives of the millowners could be gone into and examined and then it would be evident what the representatives had said.

DISCONTENT AMONG WORKERS

Answering Mr. S. A. Brelvi, another member of the Committee, the representatives stated that they would prefer a minimum salary of Rs. 35, as stated by the Bombay Trade Union Congress, although they had themselves suggested Rs. 30.

They further asserted that in hospitals, proper care was not taken, as far as workers were concerned. They did not agree with the view that there were sufficient open spaces in the mill localities.

In reply to a further question, they stated that due to the existing conditions, there was dissatisfaction among the workers in the mills. They added that the employers in India were laying up a great amount of trouble for themselves by their narrow outlook in search for immediate results at the expense of the workmen.

In reply to questions from Mr. Saklatwala, the representatives stated that investigations into the conditions of workers to arrive at a minimum living wage, might be conducted and they thought that such a standard could be fixed. By increasing wages, the standard of life could be enhanced and consequently there would be improvement in their efficiency.

Miss Dongre stated that they wanted the workers "to live and not merely to exist."

Further examination of the witnesses was postponed "sine-die."

The Committee will to-day examine "in camera" Mr. Johnstone, Chief Inspector of Factories in the Presidency.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1.231 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Records.
12-0 noon Rafique Ghaznavi.
12-30 p.m. Ladio Ploglam. 12-45 Bilaval & Bhairvin. 12-55 Market Rates. 1-5 Music. 3-30 Indian Music. 6-0 Nagesh Masute. 6-15 Shamsuddin. 6-30 For Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Vichitra Been. 8-0 Names & Surnames. (Marathi) by S. M. Varde. 8-15 Bombay Orchestra. Khambavati. 8-25 Rafique Ghaznavi. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Ap Ka Khat Mila. 9-30 News in English. Bombay's Water Supply 2. By E. A. Nadirshah. 10-5 Bai Gangubai. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc5s.)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. & 12-0 noon to 2-0 and 3-30 to 4-30 p.m. As in Bombay I.

61.48 metres (4.880 kc/s.)

6-0 to 6-30 p.m. As in Bombay I. 6-30 Children's Hour. 7-0 Bai Gangubai. 7-30 to 10-5 As in Bombay I. 10-5 Claudio Arram: Pianoforte. 10-15 Chamber Music. 11-0 Epilogue.

Calcutta—I Programme

370 metres (810 kc/s.)

12-30 p.m. Maurice Winnick and His Sweet Music. 1-17 Maurice Winnick and His Sweet Music (Contd.). 1-30 For Women. Bama Khapa. 2-5 Month's Release. 5-0 For Countryside. 6-0 Mahamaya Devi. 6-20 Sunil Kumar Banerjee. 6-40 Kanaklata Banerjee. 7-0 Santosh Kumar Bose. 7-15 Sujit Ranjan Roy. 7-30 Satya Chowdhuri. 7-50 Jogendra Nath Chakravarti. 8-5 Yes Please! (Bengali). 9-10 Chicago Symphony Orchestra. 9-30 Cecil Moss: Comedian. 9-45 Marek Weber and His Orchestra.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)

12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

5-0 to 10-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I.

Delhi—I Programme

33.8 metres (886 kc/s)

8-0 A.M. Mukerji and his music makers: Lalit. 8-10 Bande Hasan. 8-20 Qandi-i-Mukarar. By L. Deshbandhu Gupta. 8-35 Mohammad Shafi. 9-10 Shamshadbai. 9-35 Sarod Recital By M. Sen: Bhairivin. 9-40 Latest film hits. 9-50 Mohammad Shafi. 12-0 Noon Woman's world.

12-30 P.M. Records. 1-0 Light divertisement. 2-0 Educational broadcast. 6-10 Sneha Chowddhury: Geet. 6-30 For Jack and Jill. 7-0 For villagers. 8-0 Nnij Kumar. 8-15 Recent researches. Dr. A. H Qadri. 8-30 Andhe ki Bater. By Nasrullah Khan. 8-50 Delhi Orchestra. Pahari. 8-55 Shamshadbai. 9-50 Matters of moment (from BBC). 10-12 Sitar recital by Haidar. Husain: Durbari. 10-30 Mohammad Shafi 10-40 Shamshadbai.

Delhi—II Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 A.M. and 12-0 Noon to 2-45 P.M. As in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-10 P.M. As in Delhi I. 6-10 Bande Hasan. 6-30 Sitar recital by Haidar Husain: Marwa. 6-40 Mahammad Shafi. 7-0 Sneha Chowdhury: Geet. 7-15 Shamshadbai. 7-35 S. M. Ghosh and his Orchestra: Puria. 7-45 Anil Kumar. 7-55 Mohammad Shafi. 8-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi I. 9-50 Nite Club Boys. 11-0 Late news.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 A.M. and 12-0 Noon to 2-45 P.M. As in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-0 P.M. As in Delhi I. 7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Central Band of Royal Air Force. 8-25 Recital by Daphne Coburn (Australian Pianist). 8-45 Lucky Dip (First Edition). 9-30 News. 9-50 Matters of Moment by Edward Thompson. 10-5 Music for Dancing.

World Of Sports: Home And Abroad

Yuvraj Of Baroda's Sporting Offer

(BY LOOKER ON)

The Yuvaraj of Baroda, a Vice-President of the A.I.L.T.A., deserves to be heartily congratulated on his very sporting offer to defray the expenses of an Indian Davis Cup team for a challenge this year. It will be recalled that the A.I.L.T.A. had decided to compete in the Davis Cup every alternate year only an financial grounds. Therefore no team was to be sent this season. I believe the splendid show put up by our last team has led the Yuvaraj to give further encouragement to our promising stars. I have no doubt the offer will be gratefully accepted by the A.I.L.T.A. Now they should set up the machinery to choose the best men from the country and arrange their programme, etc. properly. The mistakes of the last tour must be avoided are the experience then gained should be utilised to best purpose. I have every hope that if the tour is managed with care and foresight the players will give even a better account of themselves than they did last year.

OTHER TOURS

Now that the tour of an Indian team to Europe next summer is a certainly the question of a visit to Egypt and Greece may be reconsidered. The invitation of the Egyptian Lawn Tennis Association as of Greece, was turned down last December, though their offers were tempting enough. They were prepared to pay not only the expenses of the tour but a part of the profits! This clearly shows that the Indian players created an excellent impression in those countries during their last visit. The only point that may now come in the way of materialisation of these visits is time. There is so little of it left now for fixing things up.

The third invitation has however been accepted by the A.I.L.T.A. Evidently the Kenya Lawn Tennis Association made more satisfactory offers than they had done before. Of course Kenya will have a different team altogether. I am sure everybody will agree that these tours are greatly helpful to our players. Playing under varied conditions and with higher classes of players. Our Stars will rise in the Lawn Tennis World much quicker than many imagine.

ENGLAND WINS AT LAST

The third Test Match between England and South Africa ended in a magnificent victory for the tourists by an innings and 13 runs. There is no doubt that they fully deserved it. They proclaimed their superiority in every department of the game and their hosts had no other alternative than to acknowledge it with as good grace as possible. Hammond maintained his luck with the coin and gave England the advantage of batting first on a perfect wicket for the third time in successive Tests. This was rather hard on the Springboks' as it was on the 'Aussies' last year. Batting first, England piled up the handsome total of 469 for the loss of 4 wickets only. Paynter, who has been scoring consistently, knocked up the record figure of 243 runs in 333 minutes. This overshadowed the mark of 211 notched by Jack Hobbs at Lords' in 1924. Hammond contributed a fine 120 to the tally.

It was a wise move on the part of the England Captain to declare at this stage. Had he waited a little longer, as he did in the Second Test, success might have eluded him again. The South African batsmen, undaunted by the failure of their bowlers, began confidently and 60 was put on the board without any loss of wicket. Then a calamity overtook them. Four wickets were down quickly within the space of 5 runs. Two smart catches by Ames and Hammond, one run out and an l.b.w., did the trick next Dalton playing on to his own wicket completed the disaster. The whole side was dismissed for the paltry score of 103 runs. Farnes claimed 4 wickets for 29 runs.

Forced to follow-on, the home side batted courageously, but it was of no avail. Thanks chiefly to the efforts of Mitchell (109), Rowan (67), and Viljoen (61), they were able to put up a respectable show, scoring 353 in all.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m

BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

BOMBAY—POONA—KOLHAPUR

Departure from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 11-45 a.m.

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LAST THREE PERFORMANCES!
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India's Much-Needed Picture in NATURAL COLOURS
ALL SHOULD SEE ON THE 'Independence Day'

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 6, 1995
Muslim: Jilhej 4, 1557
Parsi: Amardad 23, 1308
Hightide: 2-53 15-21
Lowtide: 9-10 20-51
Sunrise: 7h. 15m.
Sunset: 6h. 28m.
Independence Day.
Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
H. E. the Viceroy visits H. M. I. S. 'Clive' to see firing practice.

Friday, January 27.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Saturday, January 28.

S. S. 'Narkunda' with mails for London sails at 1 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received a table calendar from Messrs. C. J. Shah and Co., Bombay.

A wall calendar from L. K. Joshi, Poona.

MERCHANTS OBSERVE INDEPENDENCE DAY

The Mill Gin Stores Merchants' Association, the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association and the Bombay Shroff Association are observing the Independence Day by closing their offices.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE LIMITED

A shop on the ground floor of the Hanuman Building, Tambakanta, Bombay 3, has been rented by the Bombay Yarn Exchange and the same will be open for use as a Trading Ring for the Members and the Brokers of the Exchange from Wednesday, the 25th instant.

C. V. O. JAIN BOARDING, MATUNGA

Under the auspices of the Students' Union of the above institution, a meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8 p.m. to read the resolution of Responsible Government in Cutch passed by the Mundra Parishad recently held at Mundra Cutch, Sheth Velji Lakhamsey Napoo will preside.

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
On the Stage:
THE GREAT
DR. ALVARO
in feats of Thought-Reading and Mystical Illusions!
On the Screen:
"MEET THE GIRLS"
A 20th Century-Fox Comedy with JUNE LANG—LYNN BARI
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for a FEW DAYS ONLY!
A New Revelation of Classical Art that will surprise and amaze you!
First time in Bombay after a triumphant tour of North India, Gujarat and Kathiawar.
AUZURIE
and her "KALA MANDAL"
of
30—Artistes—30
in an original programme of
DANCE, DRAMAS and MUSIC
Music Director:
SHANTARAM MANJREKAR
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Daily: 6-30 p.m. only.
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IN
"ST. MARTIN'S LANE"
with VIVIEN LEIGH
Romance, Comedy, Pathos in London's Theatreland!
Also Special Film:—
"CHAMBERLAIN—the Man of the Hour!"
Don't Miss It!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Meet The Girls" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"The Storm" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Cowboy and The Lady" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Secret of a Treasure Island" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Service Ltd." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Divorce" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Flying Ranee" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—Bramhachari" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Street Singer" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Peck's Bad Boy with the Circus" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna" Daily Time as usual.
PATHE—"Mayerling" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"St. Martin's Lane" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Bazigar" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Love Finds Andy Hardy". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

As the Fast Gulf mail steamer s.s. 'Vasna' is now due to sail on 27-1-39 after the arrival of English mail steamer s.s. 'Maloja' which is expected to arrive in Bombay on 27-1-39 at 6 a.m. the following will be the latest hour of posting of correspondence and parcels at the Bombay G. P. O. for the offices in Iraq, Iran and Persian Gulf.

Unregistered correspondence upto 6-30 p.m. on 26-1-39.

Registered correspondence upto 5 p.m. on 26-1-39.

Parcels correspondence upto 5 p. m. on 25-1-39.

The latest hour of posting in the Town Sub Offices will be notified by those offices, and it will be so regulated as to ensure the receipt of the postings in the Bombay G. P. O. in time to be included in the last despatch from that office.

BENGAL MINISTER'S VISIT TO BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

The Hon. Mr. M. N. Mallick, Minister for Co-operation and Rural Indebtedness, Bengal, and Khan Bahadur A. Arshadali, the Province, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bengal Province, paid a visit on the 25th instant to the Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Bombay and expressed satisfaction about the progressive work of the Society.

MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

The programme of the annual meeting is as follows:—

Friday (Jan. 27): 2 p.m. Executive meeting; 8 p.m. General body meeting: (1) Passing of the annual report; (2) Accounts and discussions. (3) Elections for the new Executive for the coming year.

Saturday (Jan. 28): 8 a.m. Presidential address by Com. Ashoka Mehta. (1) Resolutions: (2) Future programme.

TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Technological Association, Mr. H. P. Mather of Messrs. Mather and Platt Ltd., Bombay, will deliver a lecture on "Modern developments in Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing Machinery" today (Thursday) in the Department of Chemical Technology at 5-30 p.m. All interested are requested to attend.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Mrs. Adelaide Gardner, General Secretary, English Section will lecture in English in the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty today (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. on "Moga and Western Psychology."

Call To Volunteers

The B. P. C. C. Secretaries write:—

All the volunteer Corps are hereby requested to be present at the Congress House, to-day (Thursday) at 7 a.m. (S. T.), to participate in the Flag Salutation function arranged in observance of the 'Independence Day.'

They are also requested to be at the Congress House in the afternoon precisely at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to the procession from the Congress House to Chowpatty, via the marked route.

NEW B. P. C. C. MEETING

A meeting of the newly constituted B. P. C. C. will be held on Monday, the 30th January, 1939, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

HINDI PRATHAMA EXAMINATION

The date for sending the application forms for the ensuing Hindi Prathama Examination has been extended upto 31-1-39. The application forms can be had free from Mr. Bhanukumar Jain, C/o Hindi Viyapit Hira Baug, C. P. Tank, Bombay.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION INSPECTOR'S USEFUL WORK

(From A Correspondent)

Amalsad, Jan 24

Mr. Ullal, Visual Instruction Inspector was here for the last three days and gave instructive and interesting talks with lantern slides and cinema films on subjects of school teaching, such as, natural phenomena and general geography as well as those of adult education, such as, temperance, village Panchayets and Co-operative Credit Societies. He lectured to large audiences at the local High School, in the town of Amalsad and in an interior village called Kachholi. He left for Surat today.

AUZURIE RETURNS FROM TOUR

To Appear At Capitol With Her Troupe

Auzurie with her troupe of 30 artistes arrived yesterday after a successful tour of North India.

They are scheduled to appear for a week at the Capitol from Saturday next.

Auzurie comes back to Bombay with an All-India reputation as a versatile dancer, having gained popularity at every place she has visited.

In Mysore, her performance was attended by the Maharajah who sat through the whole show—a unique honour, considering that His Highness is a great connoisseur of dance art. "The Queen of the Dance" was the appellation she earned from the Maharajah of Patiala; while she was invited as a State guest by the Maharajah of Jhalawar.

SELECT BAND OF ARTISTES.

Auzurie has gathered into her company several artistes who

Rajalaxmi, well-known South Indian singer and dancer, who will be appearing in Auzurie's troupe at the Capitol.

have already made their mark in dance and music.

Among these are Amarjyoti who is an exponent of the traditional Bengali type of dance; Shankarnath, from Cochin, whose dance recitals have brought him laurels of appreciation from many places he has visited; Rajalaxmi, a well-known singer and dancer; Miss Anwari, a singer from Benares; Krishna Narayan, the gifted dancer from Madras; Miss Rukmini, the popular star of many a Tamil film; Manmohan, the boy-prodigy whose "Kathak" dances and classical songs have created a sensation everywhere during the tour of the company.

The Music Director, Mr. Shantaram Manjrekar, has earned an international reputation last year when he toured Europe with Ragini Devi in a similar capacity.

With such talent and a varied programme Auzurie and her company seem assured of an enthusiastic reception from the art-lovers of Bombay.

Government House News

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley lunched with the members of the Yacht Club.

Lady Lumley gave a Girl Guide Tea Party at Government House to meet Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley gave an evening party at Government House.

Hon. Mr. Patil's Tour In Nasik

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government will leave Bombay for Igatpuri to-day (Thursday) morning, whence he will proceed to Manmad, Satara, Nasik and Sinnar and return to Bombay on Saturday, January 28.

BOMBAY WINTER LECTURE SERIES

The third lecture of the present series will be delivered to-day (Thursday) at Fadke Wadi, Girgaum Back Road (near Young Men's Hindu Association) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mrs. Shakuntala Paranjape will speak on "The Indian and European Dramas" in Marathi.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTING CEREMONY

Under the auspices of the V. J. T. I. Students' Union, a flag hoisting ceremony will be held on the hostel-ground at 9-30 a.m. to-day (Thursday), the Independence Day.

Mr. M. R. Masani, Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, will preside over the meeting and will hoist the flag.

MUNICIPAL MEETING AT KUMBHARWADA

A meeting will be held at Kumbharwada Street (Kansar Galli) to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. when Sjt. B. S. Babrekar will preside.

LECTURE AT JEWISH CLUB

Under the auspices of the Literary Circle of the Jewish Club, Prof. Dr. Emilio Servadio will deliver a lecture on "Exploring the Unconscious Mind" to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. at the Club premises, 11, Namdar Manzil, Colaba Road, Bombay.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

During the next week-end the local artists from Bombay, Bandra, Santa Cruz and Andheri are to hold a grand variety entertainment, in the Seth Madhavdas Amersey High School Hall, Andheri, in aid of the St. Catherine's Home at Andheri.

The programme will consist of select and varied songs and dances, two small humorous plays, comic recitations, etc.

The show on Saturday is for children only and will start at 5-30 p.m., while the show on Sunday is for the general public and starts at 6 p.m. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay is to preside on Sunday.

The whole play is very entertaining and gives one more than his money worth and besides it is for a deserving cause, so let this be on your week-end programme.

SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION AT BANDRA

Amidst great excitement the question of a new School Board for the Bandra Municipal area in accordance with the new School Board election rules of 1939, was decided by election on Monday and Tuesday last in the Bandra Town Hall. The election on the first day was held for 'Special Interests' and on the second day for the 'General Members'.

There were 12 seats on this School Board, 5 for 'Special Interests' and 7 for 'General Members'. The five for 'Special Interests' were divided as follows, 1 seat for Muslims, 1 seat for women, 2 seats for Educationist and 1 seat for depressed classes.

The result of election of 'Special Interests' were:—V. H. Mehta 36 votes, Prof. J. F. R. D'Almeida 28 votes, Mr. Babul M. Gulamhussein 31 votes, Mrs. Elfrida D'Almeida 32 votes and Mr. B. N. Asgolkar Depressed Class candidate was uncontested and declared elected.

In the election of general members there were 15 candidates for 7 seats, but three withdrew before election. The candidates declared elected were as follows:—Mrs. Anne D'Almeida 36 votes, Mrs. M. S. Jhabvala 36 votes, Mr. P. V. Patil 36 votes, Mr. Rustom S. Bulsara 35 votes, Mr. M. D. Kooka 32 votes, Mr. Vora Ismail Alibhoy 32 votes and Mr. K. M. Patil 31 votes.

It is understood that some of the members of the Muslim bloc who had joined the progressive party to form a majority have now come to loggerheads over the distribution of seats in the School Board with the result that they did not vote, thus giving the two Independent candidates easy chance to be elected. Such a split in the majority party has now made the situation a very difficult one and is expected that the Congress could now rule over the Board.

Democratic Swaraj Party's Independence Day

Under the auspices of the Democratic Swaraj Party, Bombay Branch, a public meeting will be held to celebrate the Independence Day to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. at Brahmin Sabha Karandikar Hall, when Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. N. Talpade, Dr. Savarkar and others will address the meeting.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

B. P. C. C.'s Programme

8 a.m. (S.T.): Flag salutation at the Congress House, Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B. P. C. C. will hoist the Flag.

5 p.m. (S. T.): Procession to start from the Congress House. It will pass through Vithalbhai Patel Road, C. P. Tank, Bhuleshwar Bumbakhana, Kalbadevi Road, Princess Street, Girgaum Road, Royal Opera House, Sandhurst Bridge and terminate at Chowpatty.

6-30 p.m. (S.T.): Mass meeting on the Chowpatty Sands. Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, will preside. The Independence Pledge (over-leaf) will be read in various languages and reaffirmed at this meeting

Students' Strike Plans

R. V. Raman, Secretary, Suburban Students' Union, writes:—

At the urgent meeting of the Executive and the 'Independence Day' Strike Committees' meeting held last evening at the Union Office, Santa Cruz, the following resolution was adopted:

"This meeting of the Executive and the 'Independence Day' Strike Committees of the Suburban Students' Union, Bombay, condemns the autocratic and repressive policy of the Sirohi State, in arresting Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt, the prominent President of the Suburban District Congress Committee, for his legitimate activities in the State to secure responsible Government to the people."

Intense propaganda is being carried by the 'Independence Day' Strike Committee to have a successful strike on January 26 in all the Schools and College in Suburbs. Four Gate meetings were held to explain to the students the significance of the strike on Independence Day. A students' procession was taken out in the evening to popularise the strike.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT KALYAN

(From Our Correspondent)

Kalyan, Jan 25

Mr. Joachim Alva and Mrs. Violet Alva of Bombay have accepted the invitation of the Kalyan City Congress Committee to deliver an address in connection with the 'Independence Day' to be celebrated to-morrow. The guests will address the meeting in the evening. The programme of the 'Independence Day' will include a flag salutation and a procession in the morning.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT THANA

(From Our Correspondent)

Thana, Jan 25

Mrs. Maniben Mulji and Mr. D. K. Kunte, M.L.A. will address a public meeting at Thana, to-morrow on the occasion of the 'Independence Day' celebrations organized by the Thana City Congress Committee.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT KHAR

In celebration of the Independence Day, to-day, in Khar, the following programme is arranged by the Khar Village Congress Committee:

1. Prabhat Feri at 6 a.m. from Lakshmi Society Hall.
2. Flag salutation at the Circle.
3. Public meeting at 9 p.m. at the Lakshmi Society Hall, 10th Road, Khar.

Speaker: Shantilal Shah.

Subject: States People and the Congress.

INDEPENDENCE DAY PROGRAMME AT VILE PARLE

The following is the programme of the Independence Day:—

7 a.m.: Prabhat Pheri. It will start from Gandhi Chowk and reach Tilak Mandir.

8 a.m.: Dhwaj Vandan. Pledge-reading and Vidyavachaspati, Pandit Indraji has kindly consented to hoist the national flag and address.

"NATIONAL FLAG HOISTING CEREMONY"

Under the auspices of the V. J. T. I. Students' Union, a Flag-Hoisting Ceremony will be held on the hostel-ground at 9-30 a.m. to-day (Thursday) the Independence Day.

Mr. M. R. Masani, Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, will preside over the meeting and will hoist the flag.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ROUTE MARCH AND RALLY.

Route March on Thursday, 26th January 1939.

Scouts will fall-in either in the Gowalia Tank Maidan or on the Alexandra Road at 4-45 p.m. sharp.

Uniform:—Shorts, shirt and scarf are compulsory. Boys and girls Scouts without scarfs will march behind the Scouts in uniform.

Each troop must be accompanied by the Scoutmaster who will walk two paces in front of his troop.

The Assistant Scoutmaster or Troop leader will march behind the last row of each troop.

No troop will carry any flag. Scoutmasters are personally responsible for their scouts attending the Route March.

Cubs should not be brought for the Scouts Route March.

Boys will return to their homes in the city by about 7-30 p.m.

RALLY ON SUNDAY

There will be an All Bombay Rally on the Shivaji Park Maidan on the 29th instant at 5 p.m. All troops must be in formation on the places that will be previously marked out for them by 4 p.m.

PLACE OF RALLY

The Shivaji Park is about fifteen minutes' walk from the Down platform of the B. B and C. I. Railway Station Scouts will get on to the Tilak Bridge, proceed towards Plaza Cinema, cross the Gokhale Road where Scouts will be posted. The Rally is on the Gymkhana ground in the Shivaji Park.

Scouts will be in uniform. Recruits without uniform will be permitted to fall in on a separate portion of the Park. Respective Scouters will take orders for fall-in from their contingent leaders who will be on the sport.

Scouts will not be admitted to the rally after 4-30 p.m.

Scouters are hereby informed that the Hindusthan Scout Association has nothing to do with a rally of the B. P. Association which is to be held on the Cooperage Maidan.

BOMBAY SABHA OF CHITRAPUR MATH

A general meeting of the adult members of the Chitrapur Saraswat community residing in Bombay, the Suburbs of Bombay, the Thana and Kolaba districts will be held in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, Bombay, on Sunday, the 29th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to elect 16 members of the Sabha for 1939. Copies of the annual report and accounts for 1938 will be distributed at the meeting.

THE KHAR TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A general meeting of the primary members of the Khar Village Congress Committee will be held on January 28 at 9 p.m. at the Lakshmi Society Hall, 10th Road, Khar, to transact the following business.

(1) To adopt the report and accounts for 1938.

(2) To elect the members of the Executive Committee.

(3) Any other business put forth by the permission of the President.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN 'G' WARD

Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, there will be a Flag salutation in the morning at 8 a.m. in the compound of Vanmali Hall, Dadar, when the Band and volunteers of the Samartha Vyayam Mandir will also be present. Mr. I. S. Patel will unfurl the Flag.

At 8 p.m. a procession will be taken out from Saitan Chowky by Bharatiya Navayuvak Mandal and National Youth Organisation which will terminate at 9 p.m. at Vanmali Hall, Dadar.

At 9 p.m. there will be a public meeting in the Vanmali Hall, Dadar, when prominent leaders will address and Sjt. I. S. Patel will preside.

TRAVEL MADE HIM CONSTIPATED

Salesman Says Kruschen the Only Thing

TO KEEP HIM "ON HIS TOES"

"I am a commercial traveller," writes a correspondent, "and due to endless travelling by train, I find that I become constipated if I do not keep myself well purged. Kruschen Salts is the only thing that will do this effectively and not interfere with my work. I take a large dose of Kruschen every Saturday night and on Sunday, when I have no work to do, the Salts act on me. On week-days I take a small dose the first thing on rising. It is necessary that I be 'on my toes' all through the day, and this is the only way that it possibly can be done. I have tried other laxatives and they have proven to be either unreliable or harsh in their action."—V.L.

Half the ills which afflict humanity can be traced to one root cause. That cause is internal sluggishness; failure to keep the inside free from poisonous waste matter.

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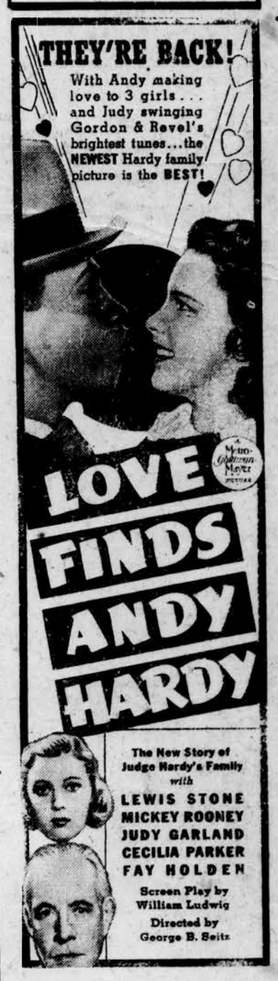
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1939

CONGRESS AND BUSINESSMEN

The thirty-first annual general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber held on Wednesday had the distinction of being addressed by the Bombay Premier. Such official contact was unusual in the past because while the Chamber interpreted, in the words of its retiring President, Mr. Gordhandas Morarji, the nationalist standpoint to the authorities, the latter were little responsive to such bodies. The position now is quite different. Mr. Gordhandas paid a just tribute to the achievements of the present Government and their anxiety for "the development of trade and industries in a very sincere and systematic manner." He added, however, that in so far as the Chamber had occasion to criticise any measures of the Government it did so only "as a matter of duty to the interests we represent." "The commercial and industrial community" he said, "has a certain ideology and certain economic doctrines and theories of life, and if we find that there is a discrepancy between what Government have done or propose to do and these theories, it devolves upon us to criticise such measures frankly." And he illustrated the Chamber's position by citing the example of labour legislation and repeating its usual warning that "any undue haste with regard to such matters might be fraught with danger to industrial progress and prosperity of the country."

Pledge To The Poor

It was natural enough for the Chamber to emphasise its special interests and ideology frankly. But the position of a Government representing the people as a whole and divers interests is extremely difficult. They have to adjust all legitimate interests, of Labour and Capital, of the poor and the rich alike. And where unwittingly they err in holding the balance even between conflicting interests, they have to err on the safer side of the weak and the poor. And it is but right for them to do so, for the welfare of a community is like the strength of a chain and the weakest link in the latter needs the greatest strengthening. Mr. Kher elaborated this point admirably. Referring to the pledge of the Congress to protect the interests of the poor, he said in frank and moving terms: "We want to ensure for every man in this country sufficient food and clothing, decent housing, decent education, and some form of healthy work which will make of him a useful citizen and a happy man. All our efforts are directed towards this end and whether or not we offend against other theories or doctrines, we will continue to work in this direction. It is not enough for us that only the total wealth of the country should increase—we hope and trust it will. It is also necessary that the poorest in the land should have a larger share of it than they do at present." Businessmen capable of taking long views—there should be many such in the Indian Merchants' Chamber—will not find it hard to realise that in the long run measures calculated to raise the economic status of the poorest must, by raising their purchasing power, help to promote trade and industries in general.

New Taxation

Both Mr. Gordhandas and Mr. J. C. Setalvad referred to a number of grievances of the Indian business community. But, as Mr. Kher pointed out, many of these grievances could be redressed only by the Government of India. Whatever the present Government of Bombay can do to help trade and industries, they have been doing, as the Chamber itself has acknowledged, and they can do a great deal more if the business community gives them its wholehearted support. The Government will need this support most for their proposals of fresh taxation which cannot be long in coming. Mr. Setalvad urged that "the present time is quite inopportune for any form of fresh taxation the burden of which is mainly going to fall on the trade and commerce of the Presidency." Now, nobody likes to be taxed. But if fresh taxation is necessary, as it is now for the various constructive programmes of the Government, some have got to pay the taxes; and, as Mr. Kher said, Government will have to "call upon those who have the strength to render it, for assistance and co-operation in the shape of a ready response to our taxation proposals." The proposals, we have no doubt, will be equitable, and Government will surely not kill the golden goose of commerce in their desire for a larger revenue. We have no doubt, too, that Government will duly consult business and other interests before finally formulating their taxation proposals.

Asia's Artful Dodger

The latest changed tone of Japan can only be described as the direct reaction to the pressure of the Anglo-Saxon Powers in the form of grant of credits to the Chinese Government of £500000 by England and £5000000 by the United States of America. We have already defined the role assigned to Japan under the provisions of the Anti-Comintern Pact and, while the new tactics employed by the Japanese leaders merely reveal the extent of Japan's immediate difficulties, it is extremely doubtful whether Tokio has any intention of modifying its policy. Having failed to create disruption in the ranks of the Kuomintang with her offer of 'peace' to China and faced with obstacles which were exactly not anticipated, Mr. Arita is evidently appealing to the Chamberlain Government to come to Japan's aid while the Japanese press is alternatively giving vent to its impotent anger and chagrin and hurling threats and imprecations in all directions. Japan's insistence that the wicked Comintern is at the bottom of the mischief in East Asia is not a new thesis and would easily have touched the heart of the men who are running the western democracies at this moment but for the view that the United States of America are taking of the growing menace of Japanese aggression in the Pacific. The initiative in the matter of offering effective resistance to this danger comes from Washington which holds a whip hand and is in an advantageous position to act alone in adopting defensive measures while at the same time exerting indirect pressure on both England and France that the latter cannot easily resist.

Congress Presidentship

We wholeheartedly endorse the statement issued by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad and some other Congress leaders commending to the Congress delegates the claims of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya for the presidentship of the next Congress session. With the withdrawal of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad from the contest, the choice has to be made between the remaining two persons suggested by the provinces, namely, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya. Of these the former has had his full term and, as the signatories to the statement point out, it is a sound policy to adhere to the past convention of not re-electing the same President except in abnormal circumstances, a convention applied even to Mahatma Gandhi. The impending fight against Federation is nothing abnormal as it is but a phase of the wider struggle for Swaraj and as opposition to Federation is not the monopoly of any one party in the Congress. Moreover, as the statement in question points out, Congress policies are laid down not by the President but by the plenary session and the A. I. C. C. As regards general merits, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya has a long record of varied public service to his credit and he is also one of the oldest members of the Congress Working Committee. In commending his claims the Sardar and his colleagues have only done a duty by giving the right lead. It was particularly necessary in view of Mr. Bose's suggestion that a President from outside the Left Wing might weaken Congress opposition to Federation. By merely repeating the suggestion in his latest statement Mr. Bose does not indicate any ground for it. Nor has he any ground for his complaint that the statement of the Sardar and his colleagues is tantamount to moral coercion of the delegates. The delegates vote by ballot and will be perfectly free to choose between the contending statements.

Renewal Of Govt. Securities

Privy Council Decision Creates Unsatisfactory Situation

By E. F. Groombridge

Considerable correspondence has appeared in the local press since, on the 2nd May 1938, in Appeal 55 of 1937 (Secretary of State v. Bank of India Ltd.) the Privy Council, not in touch with the peculiar circumstances under which Government of India Promissory Notes are in circulation in India, reversed the decision of Justice Wadia given on the 6th March 1936 in Suit No. 1408 in favour of the Bank of India Ltd. and that of the Hon. the Chief Justice Sir John Beaumont, who dismissed the Appeal of the Secretary of State against Mr. Justice Wadia's decision.

Both Justice Wadia's and the Chief Justice's decisions in favour of the Bank of India Ltd. were based on the statements and promises given to holders of Government of India Promissory Notes in the Guide Book to Investors in Government securities issued under the authority of the Government of India. Both are intimately aware of the conditions under which these Promissory Notes are in circulation in India, and know that holders have accepted the statements and promises contained in the Government security manual at their face value.

The issue of a Government security in the form of a Promissory Note endorsable on the reverse from holder to holder is peculiar only to India. No other country issues a Government security in this form, neither does any joint stock company.

Government's Promises

British Government' securities are in two forms:—(a) Bearer Bonds which pass from hand to hand, as does a currency note, and (b) by inscription in the books of the Bank of England. The latter is the more popular form as there is no donger of fraud.

Bearer Bonds might not oe popular in this country owing to the liability of their being lost or stolen. Neither would Inscribed Stock, which would necessitate the holder inscribing his name in the books of the Reserve Bank in one of the main cities, either in person or by Attorney under a fully stamped Power of Attorney.

The Government of India realizing this decided to popularlize its Rupee loans by issuing them in the form of Promissory Notes transferable by endorsement.

An issue in this form would ordinarily have been less popular than would Bearer Bonds or Inscribed Stock as the danger of fraud would be very much greater. To overcome this the Government of India issued its Guide Book for investors in Government of India securities

I will not in this letter reproduce the various sections of this book setting out Government's promises, as they have been published from time to time by you and they must now be well-known to the public.

Any ordinary business man reading this Guide would come to the conclusion that in the event of his becoming possessed of a Note which contains a forged endorsement he would be protected by the Government of India by exercising his right to renew.

This was the opinion of every business man and holder of Government securities until the Privy Council's decision of May 1938.

Chief Justice's View

The Hon. the Chief Justice, who is not a business man, placed the same construction on the promises contained in the Guide Book that every ordinary business man has taken in the past, and he made this quite clear when, in summarily dismissing the Secretary of State's appeal, he remarked as follows:—

"The right to renew promissory notes was a part of the general policy of simplyfying dealings and making investments in Government securities more popular. The difficulty which was apparently felt was that where promissory notes had many endorsements upon them, persons were unwilling to deal with them because of the risk that an endorsement might be a forged one. It was to remove that difficulty that provision was

(Continued on page 12, column 4)

WHY JAPAN CANNOT CONQUER CHINA

All Classes Unite Against Invasion

By Freda Utley, Noted Woman Author Who Has Just Completed An Extensive Tour Of The Far East.

China, stepchild of the nations, is always finding herself pushed off the front page of the newspapers by someone else's troubles.

While we have been moved to indignation and horror at the betrayal of Czechoslovakia and Spain, and at the Nazi persecution of the Jews, the slaughter of Chinese women and children from the air has continued unabated.

Thousands of Chinese refugees have continued to perish daily of starvation or exposure as they fled before the Japanese along the roads of China, or huddled in the streets of Shanghai and other conquered cities without work or food or hope.

China's soldiers have continued as before to pit their flesh against Japan's modern armaments, made of British or American metal and driven by British or American oil.

Air raids in China have ceased to be "news" and, since the fall of Hankow, there have been few reports in the Press of the war's progress. Only with the defection of Wang-Ching-wei at the end of December did China again find herself in the news.

Jap Army Held

What, then, is the military and political situation in China today?

The Japanese advance has been halted a few miles beyond Hankok both to the west and to the south. Even Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, prematurely burnt by the Chinese in November, has not yet fallen to Japan. Nanchang, some 150 miles to the east of Chanksha, is still in Chinese hands.

This means that the Japanese do not yet control either the Hankow-Canton railway, which is defended by Chinese troops and utilised by them from a point 60 miles to the north of Changsha to within a few miles north of Canton, or the line which runs from Shanghai to Changsha via Hangchow and Nanchang.

The main Chinese army which retreated from Hankow has not been crushed or demoralised. It has not lost its precious artillery, and has successfully established itself in new positions defending the territory west of the Canton-Hankow railway. These positions it has held since November.

Chinese Arsenals

The loss of Canton is a tragic disadvantage to China, since it cuts off her supplies of arms from the west via Hong Kong. But war material still comes in overland from Soviet Russia and the new road from Burma into and across Yunnan Province has just been opened to traffic.

Although all its 120 bridges are not yet sufficiently reinforced to bear much heavy traffic, they soon will be, and the credits China has obtained from the United States and Britain will supply the fleets of motor-lorries necessary for the import of armaments on a fairly large scale over this route.

Most important of all, perhaps, is the fact that China has some arsenals in her own western territories, and is now building new ones for the manufacture of small arms and munitions.

The military and supply situation, therefore, is by no means hopeless, although far more difficult than before October. There is certainly no question of Japan having "won the war."

She cannot hope to win it so long as China's armies are intact and she is forced to follow them further and further into the interior of China. Provided also that there is no serious split in China's "united front" and people in the "occupied territories" do not accept her rule.

It is true that Japan has taken a great deal of territory, but she has no real authority over the greater part of what she claims to have occupied.

Communist Force

Unless, or until, Japan can get Chinese to administer the country for her she cannot conquer China. She calculated at the beginning of the struggle that the rural gentry—the feudal landowning class from whom the local magistrates are recruited—would come over to her side, and that she would be able to rule China through their support in the same way as Britain has ruled India. Two factors—one of her own making and the other due to the intelligent policy pursued by the Chinese Communists—have prevented such an outcome.

The murder and rape and looting which have marked the entry of Japanese troops in every town and village into which they have penetrated have made even the reactionary rural gentry feel that Chinese Communists are far less of a menace than the Imperial Army of Japan, and have aroused a latent patriotism and an ever-present racial consciousness among the peasants.

On the other hand, the fact that the 8th Route (Red) Army and the guerillas and partisans under their influence no longer "liquidate" landowners, but merely persuade, or force, them to take lower rents, has preserved Chinese unity in the villages and prevented the defection of the rural gentry.

Many have fled to the interior on account of the Japanese terror, but few have gone over to the enemy. Consequently, Japan has been unable to set up local administrations to run the country in her interest. Her puppet Governments in Peiping and Nanking do not control the countryside, and no Japanese dare penetrate there unless protected by Japanese soldiers.

A United Front

This is not only the case in the North. Along the Yangtze, from Nanking to Hankow, the Japanese hold only a thin strip of territory, and Chinese guerillas have on several occasions penetrated even into the suburbs of Shanghai.

To the south of the Yangtze, in

(Continued on page 11, col. 3)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

INDEPENDENCE DAY

To-day will be celebrated all over the country as Independence Day. Once again the nation will affirm the solemn resolve that it is its birthright to be free and all of us will pledge ourselves anew to carry on the struggle until Purna Swarajya is attained. Much water has flown down the Ganges since the Lahore Congress hitched its wagon to the star of Independence. During the last decade the mind and face of India has changed a good deal and the Congress is ruling eight out of the eleven Indian provinces. India, however, can in no sense be called independent and what we have gained as a reward of our struggles and sacrifices ought only to make us more keen and eager to go ahead with redoubled vigour and hope. The next year promises to be critical in the history of India, as attempts will be made to impose the Federal Constitution. The greater reason, therefore, that we should emphasise our ideal once again on this historic day.

WHOSE SHOW?

It is quite possible that the A. R. P. drive launched by the British Premier during this week may not furnish an analogy to the movement of panic that preceded the betrayal of Munich although interpreted in the light of Mr. Chamberlain's up-to-date pronouncement the possibility of such an intention indeed so outspokenly anticipated by Mr. Lloyd George himself, is not excluded. But the fact that Sir J. Anderson, who was expected to work the miracle of organizing the A. R. P., has found it necessary to requisition the heavy batteries of propaganda drive headed by the Premier himself is eloquent of the at least partial failure of his mission. Sir John's Indo-Irish experience and his theoretical man-of-iron methods did not enable this British organizational expert to achieve the miracle, not because the British public takes the menace of aerial attack and bombardment as rather an unseemly foreigners' and wholly un-British joke but because Mr. Chamberlain's solicitude for the dictators' susceptibilities in the matter of taking offence at their would-be and marked victims taking precautions against being smugly killed, uncomfortably mutilated and blissfully roasted alive has been responsible for the delay in publishing details of the various schemes connected with the A.R.P. organization in Great Britain.

ALLIES OF DICTATORS

The other factor that impeded and still impedes the work of necessary organization in this field is the undisguised and quite serious distrust of the British public of the masters and guides of their national and international destinies. The nation would act with enthusiasm and sincere effort if it were not distrustful of the men in power who have, as Munich has too clearly proved, acted as the allies of the dictators in strengthening the position of the latter as large-scale mischief-makers and approved incendiaries in European and, indeed, world foreign affairs. To the average Britisher the prospects of double dictatorship are not conducive to the feeling of real security and even his defeatist attitude and lack of interest in the affairs of Andersonian expertness are both explained and excused. The feeling of insecurity has been progressively increasing since Mr. Chamberlain's Rome visit and his determination to leave Mussolini a free hand in Spain. The working-class in Great Britain is restive and apathetic and some of its leaders are openly cynical.

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY

Among the institutions devoted to the welfare and uplift of Indian women, a prominent mention must be made of the Seva Sadan Society of Poona. Founded by the late Mr. Gopal Krishna Devdhar, it has to-day spread its network throughout the presidency and even further ahead and is considered to be as much a model as an inspiration to similar societies elsewhere. The latest annual report (for the year 1937-38) reveals a very creditable record of work in all departments and fields. The new constitution of the society, too, was passed and put into force during the year under review. It is regrettable to note, however, that, in spite of all the good work it is doing, the society should suffer acutely from financial stringency. Lack of finances compelled the Council of Management to close the maternity home at Nasik and also to transfer the public health school from Poona to Bombay. The situation indeed seems to be serious and it is feared that the axe will have to be applied to some more useful and charitable activities conducted by the society, unless it receives the prompt and generous help of the public. We wholeheartedly commend this valuable institution to the patronage of all those interested in the welfare of our women.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Millionaires are always capital fellows.

* * *

The self-made man never ceases to praise his maker.

* * *

When grafters fall out honest men get a run for their money.

* * *

Most real-estate investors draw the lines at cemetery grounds.

* * *

A girl's idea of a slow young man is one who has failed to acquire the hair-mussing habit.

* * *

A statesman amiably in the right is no match for a politician pugnaciously in the wrong.

作作-日-作作

There appears to be a move to award the Nobel Peace Prize to Mr. Chamberlain.

We regard it as unfair and insulting to those two other great lovers of peace, Hitler and Mussolini.

* * * *

Lord Linlithgow said he is "determined to do all that lay in his power to bring about the achievement of Federation with the minimum of delay."

We had feared as much.

* * * *

If India was to carry her full weight in the commercial councils of the world, said the Viceroy, it was essential that she should be able to speak with one voice.

The voice of the "City" of London?

A "cultural agreement" has been signed between General Franco and Nazi Germany.

Sounds like one of those grim jokes the fascists are so fond of.

* * * *

This agreement provides for "an exchange in all matters of science, theatre, music, cinema and radio".

As a start, how about exchanging Goebbels for Reuter's Burgos correspondent?

* * * *

BERLIN, January 25.

The happiest news which has reached the German population for a long time is to-day's announcement that coffee imports will be resumed.

So, after all, the "Guns for Butter" policy does not seem to have been fully imbibed by the people.

* * * *

The United States Government are "considering the possibility" of lifting the embargo on arms exports to Spain.

Isn't it too early to start consideration of such a possibility?

* * * *

The League of Nations has agreed to keep in safe custody the art treasures of Spain.

The Spanish Government must thank the lords of Geneva even for these small mercies.

* * * *

YOUR NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS

Make These Promises To Yourself And Try To Keep Them

—B. B. Minor headlines.

We like the modest and realistic ring of the word "try".

* * * *

There is a suggestion that Mr. Chamberlain should visit Tokyo.

Isn't China already in sufficient difficulties?

* * * *

Contacts are being established between British and German industries

The British hardware interests, we believe, are considering an alliance with the Reichs axis industry.

* * * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(Perpetrated By The Junior Colleague.)

(1) The Viceroy will unfurl the national flag at to-day's Independence Day meeting.

(2) A local Anglo-Indian paper has obtained the services of a number of imaginative poets with a *penchant* for colourful writing to report the Viceregal functions.

(3) Mr. Chamberlain will now be relieved of the routine duties of the Premier and will spend all his time touring between Rome, Berlin (or Berchtesgaden), Tokyo and Burgos (Franco's capital), in search of appeasement.

* * *

Tea-Time Thought

"Why cannot a husband sit back comfortably and let his wife support him? I think it's grand."

—H. G. Wells.

* * * *

Customer: "I should like you to change this coat I bought here yesterday. My wife doesn't like it."

Draper: "Change that coat? Your wife does not like it? Why, it's the best coat in the world. I tell you, my friend, you'd better keep that coat and go home and change your wife."

No Question Of Rightist Or Leftist

SARDAR CLAIMS RIGHT TO GUIDE DELEGATES

Decision On Choice For Congress Gadi Was Arrived At In Bardoli

BARDOLI, January 25.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel makes the following statement in reply to the latest statement from Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose:—

"SUBHAS BABU'S IS AN AMAZING STATEMENT.

Lead Was Always Given

HERE ARE THE FACTS. IN ALMOST EVERY CASE SINCE 1920 SOME MEMBERS OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE HAVE HELD INFORMAL CONSULTATION.

Gandhiji Consulted

WHEN GANDHIJI WAS IN THE WORKING COMMITTEE HE USED TO GIVE A LEAD BY RECOMMENDING FOR ELECTION THE NAME FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR, BUT AFTER HIS WITHDRAWAL FROM CONGRESS HE HAS CEASED TO ISSUE SUCH STATEMENTS. NEVERTHELESS, MEMBERS INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY HAVE CONSULTED HIM ABOUT THE CHOICE.

MAULANA GIVEN IN

"This year, too, I have had consultations with several members. Everyone of us had felt that the Maulana Saheb was the only possible choice. But he could not be persuaded. In Bardoli during the week, when the Working Committee was in session, Gandhiji appealed to the Maulana to allow himself to be nominated. But he was adamant. On Sunday, January 15, however, he came to Gandhiji early in the morning and told him that it went against his grain to resist him, and, to our great relief, he decided to stand for election. We knew at that time that Dr. Pattabhi had been nominated by some Andhra friends, and we knew too that Subhas Babu was also nominated. We felt sure that both would withdraw from the contest and that Maulana Saheb would be unanimously elected.

DECISION AT BARDOLI.

"At an informal consultation at Bardoli at one stage or the other, at which Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sjt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, Acharya Kripalani, Mahatma Gandhi and myself were present, not by design but by accident, it was agreed that if per chance the Maulana remained adamant in his resistance, according to the constitution Dr. Pattabhi was the only choice left, since we were clearly of the opinion that it was unnecessary to re-elect Subhas Babu. In our minds there was never any question of Leftist or Rightist.

WHAT HAPPENED LAST YEAR.

"Let it be noted that Subhas Babu knows that the procedure adopted for his own election last year was precisely the same as that which is being adopted now. Only at that time we had no difficulty in persuading other candidates to withdraw.

"To resume the thread, though Maulana Saheb had consented, on reaching Bombay his mind again became disturbed and as he thought he could not shoulder the burden of the high office, he rushed back to Gandhiji to ask him to relieve him. Gandhiji did not feel like pressing the Maulana any further. What happened thereafter the country knows.

ROLE OF PRESIDENT.

"It pains me to find that Subhas Babu imputes motives to the signatories and the majority of the Working Committee. I can only say that I know of no member who wants the Federation of the Government of India Act. And after all no single member, not even the President for the time being of the Congress, can decide on such big issues. It is the Congress alone that can decide and, therefore, the Working Committee collectively, when the Congress is not in session. And even the Working Committee has no power to depart from the letter or spirit of the declared policy of the Congress.

"I wholly dissent from the view that the President of the Congress has any powers of initiating policies save by consent of the Working Committee. More than once the Working Committee has asserted itself in the teeth of opposition of the Presidents, who, be it said to their credit, have always bowed to the will of the Working Committee.

"All colleagues, not being in Bardoli and the time being short, I have taken the liberty of answering Subhas Babu's statement without reference to my colleagues, who are free to give their own opinion.

RIGHT TO GUIDE DELEGATES.

"For me as for those, with whom I have been able to discuss the question, the matter is not one of persons and principles, not of Leftists and Rightists. The sole consideration is what is in the best interests of the country. Those, who have spoken, had, in my opinion, a perfect right to guide the delegates." I receive almost daily wires or letters from delegates for guidance and I expect other colleagues too must be receiving them. In the circumstances the right becomes also a duty.

"But the guidance having been given, it is solely for the delegates to exercise their votes in the manner they think best."—A. P.

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Cripps To Be Expelled

LONDON, January 25.

The National Executive of the Labour Party has decided to expel Sir Stafford Cripps following his action in circularising branches of the Party urging co-operation with the Labour and Liberal opponents of the Government, with a view to the creation of a Popular Front.

A vast majority of Labourites headed by Maj. Atlee and the T.U.C. had rejected the idea.—Reuter

VICEROY THANKS BOMBAY CITIZENS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Speaking informally and with manifest sincerity, H.E. the Viceroy thanked the citizens of Bombay, through the Mayor, Mr. Sultan Chinoy, for the kindness and sincerity of the enthusiasm with which Their Excellencies had been received in Bombay. The occasion was His Excellency's meeting with members of the Corporation at the Corporation Hall, at which the Mayor was the host.

Mr. Sultan Chinoy in a short speech expressed the hope that His Excellency's official visit would lead to a desire for closer acquaintance with the City of Bombay, built by the joint endeavours of Britishers and Indians, and which justly claim a record of progress in everything that touched the lives of its citizens.

THANKS TO CITIZENS

In an informal reply, His Excellency said that he was deeply impressed by the civic activities of the great city of Bombay.

Concluding, His Excellency said, "I thank every citizen of Bombay for the kindness and sincerity of the welcome we have received and I wish prosperity to all and prosperity to the city of Bombay."

Each member of the Municipal Corporation was then presented to His Excellency by the Mayor.

There were 120 prominent guests at the tea party in the Corporation Chamber.

Gen. Miaja's Spirited Call To Spaniards

All Sacrifices Become Insignificant When A People Fights For Liberty

MADRID: Jan. 24.

General Miaja in a stirring call to the Spanish people declares that all sacrifices, even life, become almost insignificant when a people fights for liberty.

He adds that the declaration of a state of war will make our defences efficient by centralising the control of transport, war, industries and food supplies.—Reuter.

PALESTINE & INDIAN VIEW

Muslim League Delegates To Meet MacDonald

LONDON, January 25.

Mr. Siddiqi and Choudhry Khaliquzzaman, representatives of All-India Muslim League, Palestine Delegation will interview Mr. MacDonald this afternoon and will be communicating to him the latest decisions of the League and the Indian view-point regarding the Palestine Conference developments. They may have a further interview later.—Reuter

WARNING TO TOTALITARIANS

British Bank Chiefs Support Secretary For Overseas Trade

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Approval of the recent warning given by the Secretary for Overseas Trade to totalitarian countries concerning their trading methods was voiced by the Chairman of Westminster Bank at the annual meeting.

Reference to the trading methods of totalitarian countries was also made by the annual meeting of Martin's Bank. He urged the use of every appropriate means to expand "our exports even if it meant adjusting our procedure to meet the tactics of totalitarian countries."—Reuter.

50,000 REFUGEES FROM SPAIN

PARIS: Jan. 25.

In reply to the Barcelona Government's request, the French Government have declared that while they are willing to admit a limited number of women and children, it is not possible to receive 50,000 refugees from Spain. They have also suggested the establishment of a neutral zone in Spain for the refugees to be controlled by an International organisation.—Reuter.

BRITISH DESTROYER DELAYED

MARSEILLES, Jan. 24.

The British destroyer "Greyhound" with a dozen women and children from the British embassy in Barcelona which is 'en route' here, has been delayed owing to a fierce storm and is not expected to arrive before to-morrow morning. A tug has left Marseilles to go to her assistance.—Reuter

Barcelona's 'Life-Line' Cut?

LERIDA, Jan. 24

With the capture of Gava, Manresa and Martorell Gen. Franco holds the line of the Llobregat river from sea to a point some 35 miles inland. Manresa is on one of the two railways from Barcelona to the French frontier and its capture means the cutting of valuable Republican "life-line."—Reuter.

SPANISH REFUGEE PROBLEM

France To Give Shelter To Women And Children;

PARIS, Jan. 24.

It is learned in well informed circles that the Barcelona Government through Senor Delvayo had asked whether the French Government could receive a contingent of some 50,000 refugees.

The French Government replied that it was impossible as France had already reached the limit of her resources. Measures are consequently being taken on the Franco-Spanish frontier to reinforce precautions to prevent any "invasion" of the French territory, but the French Government out of humanitarian considerations is endeavouring to reconcile the necessities of national security with what it regards as its charitable duty.

The authorities have therefore instructed to permit women, children and aged people to enter, but it is stated that even this permission will be necessarily limited. The French Government has suggested another solution namely, that the refugees should be concentrated in the neutral zone in the Spanish territory after an understanding is reached between the Republican Government and the Nationalist authorities. The refugees can then be fed and assisted by an international organisation and be under its control. —Reuter.

What didn't happen in Rome!—*"Tribune."*

SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME

Move To Bring Spain In Nazi Orbit: Cultural Agreement Signed

BERLIN: Jan. 24.

A cultural agreement was signed to-day at Burbos between the representatives of the Governments of General Franco in Spain and Germany regulating in details the co-operation between the two Governments as regards mutual exchanges of students and teachers and an exchange in all matters of science, theatre, music, cinema and radio.

A German Spanish Culture Committee will be formed to carry out the Agreement. It will meet once a year.—Reuter.

U. S. Accepts Nazi Proposal Regarding Austrian Loans

BERLIN, January 25.

It is announced that the United States has accepted the German proposal to negotiate with American creditors Austrian loans with a view to reaching an agreement

The proposal corresponds to the attitude of Germany towards British creditors, with whom an agreement has been reached.—Reuter

Diplomats Evacuating Barcelona

PERPIGNAN: Jan. 24.

The Diplomatic Corps are being withdrawn from Barcelona and Caldetas to Figueras and the Frontier. British Consul-General Mr. Rogers is remaining provisionally in Barcelona as is part of the French Embassy. A telephone call from here to Foreign Ministry in Barcelona at 7-30 p.m. to-night was answered with complete composure.—Reuter.

World's Wheat Produce

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

The United States Department of agriculture estimates production of wheat throughout the world, exclusive of Russia and China at about 4,455 million bushels. The season's supply including the carry over of 595 million is estimated at 5,090 millions and it is estimated that the carry-over on 1-7-1939 will be about 1,230 million.—Reuter.

German Polish Accord

BERLIN, Jan 25.

The Press warmly praises the German-Polish accord. The "Allgemeine Zeitung" declares that Poland will under all circumstances follow the path determined by soldierly will to an authoritarian leadership. The agreement with Germany as one of the principle of the Polish policy was shown itself much more effective and advantageous than an alliance with France which is founded on warlike conceptions.—Reuter.

OPPOSITION TO MUFTI

Defence Party Insists On Having Equal Number Of Delegates

JERUSALEM, Jan. 24.

Fakhri Nashashibi, Acting Leader of the Palestine Defence Party told Reuter that there is no change in the position regarding the representation of the Opposition party to Mufti on the Arab Delegation to London.

"The Defence Party insists on having an equal number of delegates to those of the Mufti.

The question as to who chooses the delegates is purely a matter of our own concern" added Fakhri.—Reuter.

Coffee Imports In Germany To Be Resumed

BERLIN, Jan. 25.

The happiest news which has reached the German population for a long time is to-day's announcement that coffee imports will be resumed.

RIBBENTROP LEAVES FOR WARSAW.

BERLIN: Jan. 25.

Accompanied by 20 Foreign Office officials, including the Press Service Chief, Herr Von Ribbentrop, left for Warsaw this morning.—Reuter.

Synthetic Rubber For German Cars

BERLIN Jan. 24

Motor cars will be equipped with tyres made of German synthetic rubber in the course of a year, declared G. E. vom Hannecken, head of the Raw Materials Section of the Four-year plan.

He asserted that improvements in manufacturing process have made it possible to lower the price, and production was being pushed ahead in two large factories.—Reuter.

SEND-OFF TO SETH BAJAJ

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, President, Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal arrives here on the 28th 'en route' to Jaipur where he will defy the ban on his entry into the State on February 1.

A public send-off will be accorded to him on the 28th evening at the Cotton Exchange place, Kalbadevi Road. A number of associations have co-operated in organising the function.

Associations that desire to participate in the function may communicate to the Secretary Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal, 192-194, Kalbadevi.

Congress Leaders' Statement

BOMBAY, Jan. 24.

The name of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj is added to the list of signatories to the statement regarding the Congress Presidential Election—A. P

Canadian Minister For Empire League

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.

The Commonwealth cannot get through another crisis like the one in September with one dominion going one way and one going another way, declared the ex-Premier Mr. Bennett in a farewell lunch before leaving for Europe. Mr. Bennett appealed for "a League of Empire" to form a common foreign policy.—Reuter.

JENKINS RETIRES

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The famous Welsh International full back, Vivian Jenkins, who has received the cup fourteen times, has announced his retirement from international Rugby.—Reuter.

Dr. Pattabhi Clarifies Issue

Why He Decided To Contest Congress Presidential Election

BARDOLI, Jan. 25.

Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya has issued the following statement:—

"Now that the contest for the Presidential place has become inevitable, it is meet that I, as one of the two contestants, should make a statement relating to certain aspects that have figured somewhat prominently in the public eye in literature, that has recently been published on the subject.

"I had left Bardoli on 17th after the conclusion of the sittings of the Working Committee and reached Bombay that very evening and the impression left in my mind at the time was that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was marked out for the presidentship of the forthcoming session of the Congress. This was the view I had all along entertained myself, for more reasons than one. When, however, I reached my lodging in Bombay at 7 p.m., I had a telephone message waiting for me from the Maulana asking me to ring him up as soon as I arrive. I did so and was asked by the Maulana to meet him. I could not guess why he should have wanted me, but I left it there and hastened to take my dinner as I had decided to leave Bombay that very night by the Madras Mail at 10-20 and in the interval call on the Maulana.

WHAT HAPPENED IN BOMBAY.

At this juncture some Press friends happened to go to my place and incidentally informed me that there were three candidates, of whom I was one. As I had reason to believe that the Maulana was the candidate, who was considered deserving for the presidentship, I hastened to dictate to the Press a message withdrawing my own candidature, which was phoned out on the spot. Then I started for the Maulana's place and on the way bought my ticket for Bezawada and when I saw the Maulana and somewhat hurriedly informed him that I had withdrawn, he stated that he himself was withdrawing and would be proceeding to Bardoli next morning and pressed me to cancel my withdrawal. I implored him for some time that he should not think on those lines and when I was impressed with the transparent sincerity that had prompted his decision, I went up to the phone and withdrew my withdrawal.

"I left Bombay next evening and on 21st evening had a telegram from the Maulana announcing his withdrawal in my favour and wishing me unanimous election. It is true that my nomination took place without my knowledge, but I had reason to expect it, because for sometime past there has been a unanimous desire amongst the people of South India in general and Andhras in particular, that the turn should be given to Congressmen from the South and that to an Andhra.

NO HANKERING.

"I have all along discouraged such ambitions as well as limited the range of choice for their fulfilment. The Congress should each year have as president a person, who answers the need of the hour and the choice of the President should not be made a question of equitable distribution of honours amongst the various suitors or various provinces. Moreover, personally I, who have been in public life, as a whole-time worker since I gave up my medical practice in 1916 have always been actuated by one motive of service and never in the remotest recesses of my heart, so much as entertained and ambition.

"But when the Maulana had withdrawn, when there was widespread desire on the part of Congressmen and others, of venerable Patriarch and elderly men of position, in a word of public-men belonging to different schools of thought, when again the Maulana had withdrawn from the contest and coupled the withdrawal with his good wishes and hopes for my success, when too, I had reason to believe that as an alternative to the Maulana's candidature, mine would commend itself to many of my colleagues on the Working Committee and elsewhere, I felt that my nomination as a candidate was a call to duty from the public, which I should not lightly discard.

OPPOSITION TO FEDERATION

"I have spoken often and written profusely on this subject as well as purely political questions of the day. I have done as much as any one else in the country in exposing the dangers of the scheme of Federation as envisaged in the Government of India Act of 1936. During the interval between the Lucknow Congress and the Haripura Session, I had greater latitude, which I had turned to best account in tearing to pieces the Indian Constitution that was sought to be thrust upon us. Since Haripura I have had to be necessarily restrained, being a member of the Congress Cabinet. To the best of my knowledge and belief there is no attempt on the part of any member of the Working Committee to enter into a compromise with the British on the question of Federation. I myself have made it clear recently in unmistakable manner that the Viceroy's statement was a gentle knock at the door of the Congress, but that the answer of the Congress to him was already given by the Congress President.

STATES' ISSUE

"I may be permitted to say a word on the question of States. During the past three years I have interested myself in this subject in the firm conviction that we cannot afford to allow our country to be cut up territorially and more than we are prepared to allow it to be dismembered communally. Federation we want undoubtedly, but Federation on lines contemplated by the British is sure to make India lopsided and make her paralystic, one side of which is a whole, while the other is crippled. The great awakening in the States may well absorb the bulk of the Congress time. If I am elected I should regard my election as an appreciation of my effort on behalf of the States.

WHY RE-ELECTION?

"One thing remains to be explained. Why should I not withdraw in favour of Subhas Babu? I cannot because I must not resist the will of valued colleagues. I would gladly have withdrawn, if I had not shared the opinion of colleague that there should be no consecutive re-election except under extraordinary circumstances. No such circumstances exist in present case."—A.P.

TOULON: Jan. 25.

The cruiser "Suffren" has left for Barcelona where it will probably be at the disposal of the French Ambassador.

World Achievement.

A Concrete Cradle

The pumping dry of the mud flats, and the excavation of the King George V Graving Dock at Southampton began in June 1931. Almost exactly two years later His Majesty King George V. steamed into it in the yacht Victoria and Albert, this vessel, although a considerable size, being completely "lost" in the vast dock.

A triumph of engineering skill, the excavation alone was a task worthy of high praise, three steam navies and drag-line excavators, twenty-three heavy-grade steam cranes, ten smaller electric derrick cranes with capacities varying from 5 to 15 tons, eighteen heavy steam locos for heavy haulage, and a fleet of 350 large-capacity wagons being the engineering equipment necessary for the work.

When excavation was finished it was discovered that immediately below the floor of solid clay was a stratum of sand containing artesian water at considerable pressure. This difficulty was overcome by the inserting of steel tubing and five tube wells, an effective draining system being set up for all time.

The principal dimensions of the dock are as follows: Overall length from the inside face of the caisson to the inner end wall is 1,200 feet. The clearance at the entrance is 135 feet, and this is also the clear width of the whole length of the dock. The vertical height of the coping above the completely level floor is 59 feet. The depth of water over the 4 1|2 feet oak keel blocks is 48 1|2 feet at mean high-water spring tides, and 46 1|2 feet at mean high-water neap tides.

The whole dock with the exception of the entrance, is constructed of concrete. The majority of this was mixed in the proportion of six parts gravel to one part cement, only the facing work being of four to one mixture. The entrance has granite copings, granite caisson stops, and a granite sill, all the granite being obtained from Shap, Cumberland.

A SHORT STORY

A Lesson In Service

(BY BARBARA ANN BENEDICT.)

"This 'peace on earth, goodwill toward men' stuff gives me a pain," Darl said. He laughed cynically, looking down into the girl's troubled eyes "It gets me how you got hooked into it, Pam. Why don't you look the thing squarely in the face and realize it's the bunk!"

"You don't really mean that do you, Darl?" Pamela asked.

"Mean it? Of course I mean it. Listen, Pam, it's false. It isn't real. It isn't natural. Nobody's going to give something for nothing."

"You must be blind!" Pamela cried. "There are thousands and thousands of people who give things, do things for others every day of their lives and never get a thing in return"

Darl studied the girl's face, her smoldering eyes. The words that he wanted to say were never uttered. After all, he wasn't a fool. Pamela was the girl he was going to marry. He loved her. She was serious about this business. And what difference did it make? Why destroy her illusions?

"O. K., honey." He smiled. "We look at it differently. The way I figure it, a man never does something for nothing. If he isn't rewarded with material gain, then he's rewarded by having his vanity salved. There's always a selfish motive behind a so-called act of kindness, no matter which way you figure it. But it isn't important. What is important is that it's Christmas and you and I are in love and we ought to think of celebrating."

"It is important, Darl." Her voice was suddenly vibrant. "It's important to me to show you that you're wrong I couldn't be happy with a man who had those ideas." And then, seeing the expression on his face, her tone softened. "Oh, I know it seems silly to you—quarreling about something so trite. But to me it isn't trite. Oh, Darl, let me show you how wrong you are!"

Darl started to speak, changed his mind, then smiled. "O. K., honey. You show me."

The streets were festive. Coloured lights and greenery showed in every window. Lighted trees were on every street corner. Pam stopped the car while a group of carol singers trooped by. A girl with a tambourine thrust a smiling face against the coupe window. She dropped coins into it and smiled and said, "Merry Christmas."

Darl, sitting beside Pam, watched her face. He thought how wonderful it was that she could get such a kick out of stuff like this.

They left the gaily lighted streets behind. Pam turned into a side street. She stopped before a house and sounded her horn. A moment later a small, middle-aged lady come bustling out. She carried a basket. Pam opened the door for her, and introduced Darl. Her name was Kimball.

"Well!" said the little lady. "This is nice. I suppose you're the young man to whom Miss Tripp is engaged."

"Yes, we're engaged," Darl said. He wondered what she had in the basket. She was so poorly dressed, so frail and appeared so undernourished. But there was a sparkle in her eyes. Darl smiled to himself. He thought: "Well, Pam picked out a good one to arouse my unselfish instincts, if any. I wonder if we're going to feed her and buy her a lot of clothes this merry Christmas? I suppose that's what one does."

But instead of driving back to the city, Pam drove across the railroad tracks and into the desolate, ill-lighted thoroughfares of Jaytown. Mrs. Kimball chatted incessantly. Darl gave only half an ear. He was wondering what drama Pam had in mind to impress him.

At last they stopped before a dilapidated tenement house. They entered a dark, cold hall, mounted stairs and rapped on a door. A weak voice bade them enter.

The room was warmer than the hall outside, lighted with a kerosene lamp. A woman lay in bed, a child cradled in her arms. Mrs. Kimball matter-of-factly stirred up the fire, produced candles and lighted them. Pamela straightened things in the room with surprising efficiency. The woman in the bed watched from hollow eyes while Mrs. Kimball unpacked her basket, set out a pitifully small supply of food stuffs, some strings of popcorn the green bough of a pine trees, an orange, two apples, a bottle of milk.

The sick woman's eyes were eager, grateful as the things appeared. In no time at all the pine bough was arranged on the table, the strings of popcorn draped over it oranges placed at its base, two candles on either side.

Darl looked around. He looked at the woman and her child. Something hard was in his throat. He reached toward his pocket.

"No!" said Pamela sharply. "Mrs. Kimball found her. She Mrs. Kimball and I have been coming here every day. Don't deprive her of what she's doing, Darl."

Darl's forehead wrinkled. He saw the glow on Mrs. Kimball's face, the sparkle in her eyes. She was poor. She was doing all she could, and the woman in the bed knew this. She was giving back gratitude and warmth of feeling and love.

"It works out just the way I said," Darl thought when they were once more in the coupe. "You take this Mrs. Kimball. She's big-hearted and all that, but she isn't doing it for nothing. She's gratifying a selfish motive; she's salving her vanity."

They left Mrs. Kimball and drove back to the city. They stopped near the park to listen to the carol singers. Pam looked at him. "Did it mean anything to you, Darl? Do you see what I mean?"

Darl thought of the woman in the bed and Mrs Kimball. "It's a selfish motive," he thought. And aloud he said: "I never thought about it this way before, but isn't it nice we have such—selfish people as Mrs. Kimball and Pamela Tripps?"

Pamela nestled against his shoulder. "And Darl Holloway," she added.

(Copy right.)

"GUNNYBAG MURDER CASE"

Death Sentence Confirmed By High Court

Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Lokur at the High Court confirmed the death sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of East Khandesh on Sahebji Fathi Bagwan, a "Hakim" of Jalgaon.

The accused was convicted of the murder of his 22-year-old mistress, Saru on June 6 last, as a result of frequent quarrels with her. Her corpse was found in a gunnybag in a train at Victoria Terminus.

Their Lordships, in dismissing the appeal, observed that the gravity of the offence deserved nothing less than the extreme penalty of the law.

The Judges complimented the police on their smartness and efficiency in tracing the accused from very slight clues.

On Monday last a public meeting of Bahraich Muslims passed a resolution protesting against the agitation in Nizam's State.

Congressmen's Duty To Awakened States

(Continued from Page 1)

if the people at large cohere, show capacity for enduring suffering, no matter how great or protracted and also show capacity, in spite of pecuniary losses, for going through the items of non-violent and non-co-operation. On no account must students take part in civil disobedience and strikes. They can and should do constructive work if they believe in it. They can by house to house visits alleviate suffering which is bound to be inevitable as the struggle proceeds.

NON-VIOLENCE

Non-violence has to be observed in thought, word and deed. It has to be observed as well among co-workers as with opponents and neutrals as well in the jail as outside it. The measure of our non-violence will be the measure of our success. We must have faith in the possibility of our non-violence turning the Thakore Saheb's face in the direction of his people. To-day he is a ruler in name only. It must hurt everyone of his people to find the young Prince committing a breach of the solemn covenant he made with his people.

I have said seemingly bitter things about Durbar Viravala. But truth has to be sometimes bitter and harsh. I have said nothing that I do not believe about him. We must love him in spite of his glaring blemishes and expect our love to convert him and those who are working under his influence and direction

UNDER CONGRESS GUIDANCE

I am sorry the Resident resents my intervention and the influence of the Congress in shaping the policy and programme of the people of Rajkot. The people of the States have always been guided by the Congress. They owe allegiance to it. Indeed in the early stages the Prince also looked to the Congress for its support. The Congress adopted the policy of non-intervention in the sense of direct participation in the matters affecting questions arising between the people and the Princes. This was nothing but recognition of the limitations of the Congress. But when the people became conscious of their strength and were prepared to suffer, the Congress would be untrue to its mission if it failed to help them to the best of its ability. As for poor me, I happen to have been a President of Kathiawad Rajkiya Parishad and as such owe a duty to the people of Kathiawad as also to the Princes and dare not refuse help when they need it. In Rajkot the people in the first instance and then the Ruler sought my assistance which I claim has been unstintingly given. I fail to see anything wrong in this or to be resented by the Resident of the Imperial Power. This is a question which it would incidentally be Rajkot's proud privilege to be the cause of having decided.

FOR KATHIAWADIS ONLY

For the time being the civil resistance will be confined to Kathiawadis only. The people of Kathiawad are so inter-related that for practical purposes it would be difficult to exclude any Kathiawadi from participation on moral grounds.

THAKORE-SARDAR AGREEMENT

(APPENDIX A)

Settlement between the Thakore Saheb and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel dated 26th December, 1938.

1. After having observed the growth of popular feeling and the regrettable sufferings of our people during the last few months for the redress of what they understood to be their grievances and after having discussed the whole situation with the Council and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, we are convinced the present struggle and sufferings should end immediately.

2. We have decided to appoint a committee of ten gentlemen who should be subjects or servants of our State, three of whom will be State officers and seven subjects* of our State whose names will be declared hereafter. The President of the Committee will be a person appointed by His Highness.

3. This Committee shall draw up by the end of January, after proper investigation a report to us recommending a scheme of reforms so as to give the widest possible powers to our people consistently with our obligation to the Paramount Power and with our prerogatives as a Ruling Chief.

4. It is our desire that our Privy Purse shall henceforth be regulated in the manner laid down in the circular of the Chamber of Princes.

5. We desire furthermore to assure our people that we intend to consider and give effect to the scheme that may be reported to us by the said Committee.

6. It being understood that all unconstitutional agitation shall immediately cease, as a necessary prelude to restore peace and goodwill, we hereby grant full amnesty and release immediately all political prisoners and remit all fines and withdraw all repressive measures.

(Sd.) DHARMENDASINH.
26-12-38.

*Note:—The definition of "subject" for the purpose of para 2 shall be the same as that for a British Indian Subject in British India.

THAKORE'S INVITATION TO SARDAR

APPENDIX B

AMARSINHJI SECRETARIAT,
Rajkot State,
December, 1938.

My dear Sardar Vallabhbhai,

Thanks for your note, received just now.

I shall be delighted if you come and have tea with me at 5 p.m. to-day.

We shall then discuss the present question in presence of my Council Members.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) DHARMENDRASINH.

CADELL'S LETTER TO THAKORE

APPENDIX C.

(Select Correspondence.)

Letter from Sir Patrick Cadell to the Thakore Saheb, dated 1st October, 1938.

AMERSINHJI SECRETARIAT,
Rajkot, 1st October, 1938.

Your Highness,

I yesterday asked you to allow me to see you not later than 8 o'clock. I had affairs of great importance to talk about. I suggested this late hour though inconvenient to myself, in order to suit you. You sent your Private Secretary to tell me that you would see me at 8-30. I was present at that time and was told that you were in your bath. I waited till 9 o'clock, and was told that you might be another quarter or half an hour. I then left.

I now write to inform Your Highness that I have no intention of allowing myself to be treated in this grossly discourteous manner. I had no idea when I left England to help you that you would be capable of such behaviour. I cannot allow it to be continued.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST STATE

I had intended to tell you last night that in any case the present situation cannot go on. The condition of affairs in the State is very serious. Many of the complaints against the State are based on your behaviour. It is believed that you spend too large a share of the State's revenue, that most of your expenditure is on unworthy objects and that you take no part in the administration of the State. I do not wish to make any reference at present either to the amount of money you spend, or the way you spend it. But it is certainly true that you take no part in the administration and show no interest in the welfare of your people. This is all the more noticed because it is so different from the system which your father followed. It is not fair to your officers to expect them to bear the burden of repressive methods while you do nothing. You must take some share. I therefore propose to you the following action

(1) I understand that you are to take part in the "yagna" ceremony at one, and perhaps two of the temples this evening at 7-30. If there is time for you to agree to this, I request that after you have done this, you will drive through the city and that you will allow me to accompany you

(2) The Hazur Office is closed to-day as it is a holiday, but it is open on Monday. I suggest that you should promise on your word of honour to come to the office on Monday, not later than 6 p.m. to hear petitioners for about an hour.

I am sure that these two actions will have a good effect in the city.

I must also make a third request.

(3) Whenever I have to see you on any day, you will promise to see me on that day not later than 7-30 p.m. and you will promise on your word of honour not to be more than a quarter of an hour late.

If you are unable to accede to these suggestions, I shall be obliged to inform the Hon. the Resident that I cannot carry on and that I propose to return to England as soon as possible.

If I have to do so, I fear that this may have unfortunate consequences both for your State and for yourself. I can assure you that the Government of India are not likely to look with favour on your conduct. I should be sorry if you were to suffer, but I cannot continue if Your Highness behave like this.

I should be obliged if you would let me know before 5-30 this evening whether Your Highness agrees to drive through the city this evening and to allow me to accompany you.

I am, yours sincerely,
(Sd.) PATRICK CADELL.

THAKORE'S REPLY

LETTER FROM THE THAKORE SAHEB TO SIR PATRICK CADELL, DATED 2ND OCT. 1938.)

RANJIT VILAS PALACE,
Rajkot, 2nd Oct. 1938.
(Confidential).

Dear Sir Patrick,

I am exceedingly sorry to receive your letter of yesterday, and I must say that I do not like the tone of it. I cannot accept that the complaints against me are based on facts. The present agitation is only a wave spread by the Congress for the initiation of Responsible Government in the States, and I believe that to be the reason why they have selected Rajkot in Kathiawar, as they have done with Mysore, Travancore, etc., as States in which people already enjoy greater share of public liberties.

It was with a view to put down the situation that I had requisitioned your services. I have still a wish to smoothen your task as much as possible and will come to the office any day at my convenience after Dasera.

RETORT TO DEWAN

I strongly object to your remarks that if you have to go, it may have unfortunate consequences both for my State and myself, and that the Government of India are not likely to look with favour on my conduct. In this connection, I must definitely let you understand that it is I who has appointed you as my Dewan and that if as a result of any disagreement with you, I have to ask you to be relieved, neither the Hon. the Resident nor H. E. the Viceroy will have any cause to look upon me with disfavour, whatever information you may be able to gather with regard to my State and myself is made available to you because you enjoy my confidence, and I need hardly say that you cannot utilise any of my State records without my permission, and much less against myself. Any information which the Hon. the Resident has thought it necessary to receive about anything relating to my State has been sought for through my Dewan, only if I am agreeable to give it. I might also tell you that I have done nothing to lose any share of confidence which I enjoy both with the Hon. the Resident and H. E. the Viceroy to its fullest extent. I would, therefore wish you to reconsider your decision and express your agreement to act in a manner consonant with my dignity and policy.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd) DHARMENDRASINH.

THE REAL RULER

(Letter from Thakore Saheb to Sir Patrick Cadell dated 16th October, 1938).

RAJKOT, 16 Oct. '38.

Dear Sir Patrick,

You are, I am sure, fully aware of the present situation. It has not improved in any way and so far as I can see it is getting worse every day and reached a climax by now. The other day when we called a meeting we agreed to give

(Continued on page 10, Col. 1).

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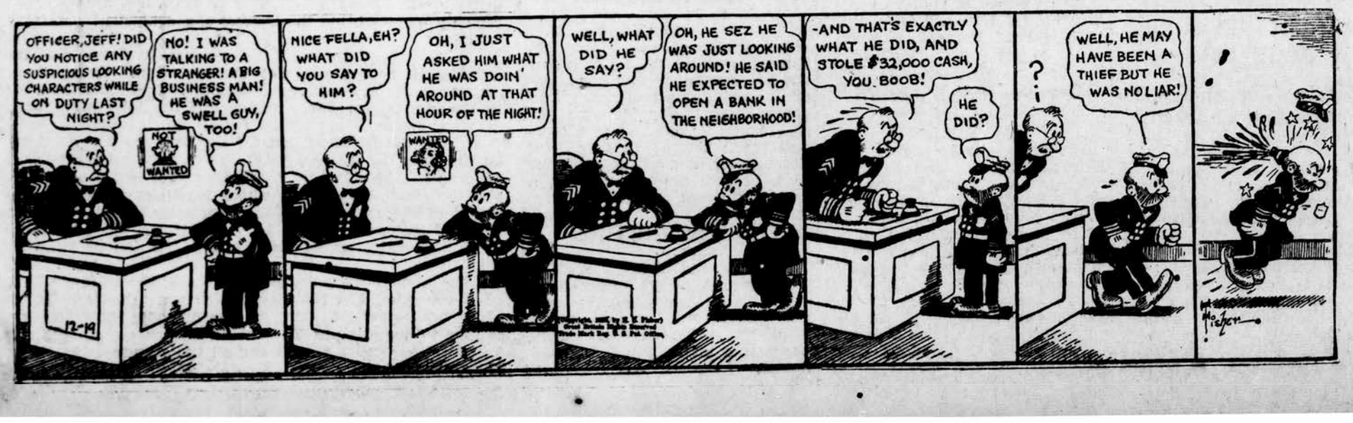
MUTT AND JEFF—As Far as That Goes Neither Was Jesse James — By BUD FISHER


OFFICER, JEFF! DID YOU NOTICE ANY SUSPICIOUS LOOKING CHARACTERS WHILE ON DUTY LAST NIGHT?
NO! I WAS TALKING TO A STRANGER! A BIG BUSINESS MAN! HE WAS A SWELL GUY, TOO!
NOT WANTED
12-19
NICE FELLA, EH? WHAT DID YOU SAY TO HIM?
OH, I JUST ASKED HIM WHAT HE WAS DOIN' AROUND AT THAT HOUR OF THE NIGHT!
WANTED
WELL, WHAT DID HE SAY?
OH, HE SEZ HE WAS JUST LOOKING AROUND! HE SAID HE EXPECTED TO OPEN A BANK IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD!
-AND THAT'S EXACTLY WHAT HE DID, AND STOLE $32,000 CASH, YOU BOOB!
HE DID?
WELL, HE MAY HAVE BEEN A THIEF BUT HE WAS NO LIAR!
?
!

Bombay Govt. Pledged To Improve Common Man's Lot

(Continued from page 14)

Award is greater still. The Federal and Provincial revenues will greatly be dependent upon the prosperous working of the Railways. It is, no exaggeration to say that the whole national economy of the country nangs on the prosperity of Railways in India."

TENANCY LEGISLATION IN INDIA.

In autonomous Provinces in India Ministers have set about to introduce legislation to rehabilitate the condition of labour and peasant, so far unsatisfactory. One such reform, namely, the tenancy legislation is, in some Provinces under discussion, in others it has already become the law of the land. It is not my purpose here to criticise or endorse some of the provisions as laid down in those reforms. My main purpose, however, is to make one point clear and it is that all such measures which strike a bargain between the landlord and the tenant ought to provide and follow facilities for credit to the peasants, lest, the purpose for which such a legislation is under consideration, should not be fulfilled.

INSURANCE.

The Government of India have enacted three very important pieces of legislation during the last three years, viz., the Companies' Act, the Insurance Act and the Income-tax Bill. The Insurance Act has been already placed upon the statute book and will come into force from the 1st of April of this year. It must be said that the Act as it is now placed on the statute book, is a progressive piece of legislation, and it is expected that it will be a great help towards ensuring the progress of Insurance Companies. Defects there are, and it is hoped that these defects will be removed in near future through amending Bills. The Indian Insurance Companies have approached the different Provincial Governments and it is a matter of joy to record that the Government of Bombay have laid down a policy to place all the insurance under their control with Indian Insurance Companies. As a result of this decision, the Indian Companies have been receiving Government business on renewals. The Bombay Legislative Council also passed a resolution in October, last year, directing various Government Departments to take necessary steps in the matter of placing of insurance business under their control with Indian Companies.

I congratulate the Government of Bombay and the Bombay Legislature for thus taking a lead in the matter, and I trust that other Provincial Governments will follow suit.

RATE-WAR AND INDIAN SHIPPING.

When I referred to the question of the rate-war in the Haj trade in my last speech, I did not expect that the Mogul Line would terminate the agreement of the minimum rate in that traffic which was made by them with the Scindia Company under the good offices of the Government of India. Whatever the motives of the Mogul Line may be in determining that agreement, one thing is absolutely clear that the rate war, which is being waged by them, is not at all in the interests of the pilgrims. This is recognised on all hands.

CONCLUSION.

Before I conclude, I have to congratulate my friend, Mr. J. C. Setalvad, on his unanimous election as President of the Chamber. I hope and trust that the Chamber will prosper during his regime and that he will keep up the high traditions which have been established by the Chair of the Chamber. I also congratulate my friend, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, on his election as Vice-President of the Chamber.

Last, but not least, I must say a word of very high appreciation for the very valuable advice, assistance and ungrudging work which I received from our Secretary, Mr. Jayasukhlal Mehta and his staff during the term of my office.

Once again, Gentlemen, I thank you one and all for doing me the honour of electing me President during the course of the last year, and I hope and trust I have endeavoured to acquit myself to your satisfaction.

Mr. Setalvad's Speech

Mr. J. C. Setalvad, the incoming President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber on 25th January, 1939 said:—

RETROSPECT

The year just past was not particularly good for trade and industries of the country. A heavy decline of prices, specially, of raw products set in and cotton particularly was affected by the tremendous declension in prices. It has now become almost a platitude to say that the Indian agriculturist hardly gets anything for his labours and hardly sufficient to keep his body and soul together. With regard to cotton growers Government can help them at least by a reduction in the railway freight. I am afraid that the plight of the cotton grower in time to come is not particularly going to be a happy one, what with the plethora of cotton stocks in the world, disturbed conditions everywhere, Sino-Japanese conflict, and also, I may say, the likelihood of artificial silk being manufactured in the country. The cotton farmers, therefore, may have to divert their attention to some other crops, either commercial or food, and the efforts of Provincial Governments should be directed in helping them in these times of transition.

RUPEE RATIO

As you will have seen from the papers, the deputation of the representatives of this Chamber that waited on His Excellency the Viceroy, urged upon him the imperative necessity of revising the Rupee-Sterling ratio of Sh. 1|6 to Sh. 1|4 or any such lower basis, as would conform to the necessities of the time. It would not be considered improper if I refer to the reply of His Excellency the Viceroy to our representation. I am sorry to say that beyond a mere reiteration of the position taken up by the Government of India on this question and the dogmatic assertion unsupported by any facts or statistics, His Excellency did not say anything in his reply which could bring conviction to the practically unanimous opinion of the commercial and industrial community of India that a lower ratio than 18d. would be both in the interests of agriculture, industry and commerce of the country.

SALES TAX

In his speech last February, the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, the Finance Minister of the Government of Bombay observed: "The Government stand firmly by their determination to do everything in their power to carry out the programme of economic, educational and social reconstruction. We have before us the huge work of replacing the revenues to be lost for introducing prohibition." As the time for presenting the next year's budget estimates is approaching, it is but natural that there are anxious queries and discussions about the intentions of Government in regard to finding new sources of revenue. The Sales Tax is again mentioned as one of the sources likely to be tapped. The Hon. the Finance Minister in his last budget speech referred to this source of taxation and more or less discounted it on account of the difficulties involved. The difficulties partly were constitutional in that "the sales tax permissible to the Provinces could not be allowed to affect even the future possibilities of excise taxes leviable by the Central Government." With the judgment of the Federal Court on the C. P. Petrol Sales Tax issue, however, the constitutional doubts have been set at rest and it is held that Provincial Governments are within their competence in looking to this source for additional revenue. This has again led to speculation in the public mind of the possibilities of a sales tax in this Presidency. The commercial community would like to urge on Government that, with the removal of the legal difficulty, they should not take any hasty decision in favour of the levy of a sales tax.

LANCASHIRE'S THREAT

A few days back there was a telegram from London conveying the news that Mr. Frank Platt in the "Oldham Chronicle" had given a threat that if the Indo-British Agreement did not come off as they wished, they would stop the purchase of Indian cotton. This threat is as childish as it is meaningless. Lancashire cannot expect to rule the roost in this country, as she has been doing for the past century; and with India's roused consciousness, both political and economic, it is no wonder that she wants to be self-contained unit so as to meet her own requirements in every field of life.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, the incoming Vice-President of the Chamber thanked the members on the confidence they reposed in him and hoped to justify their confidence.

Mr. Kher's Reply

In course of his speech, Mr. Kher thanked the Chamber. He observed that he did not share what was called a commercial mentality and proceeded to say:—

"There is no problem which has engaged so much of our attention and to which we have devoted so much of our energies as the problem of the improvement of the labourers' status and position. We are doing our very best to improve conditions of labour and I feel certain that the measures which Government have adopted in that behalf will go a great way to ensure better conditions of work and wages to the labourer. I feel confident that with the co-operation of this Chamber and with a little patience on the part of labour, Government will be enabled to banish labour unrest for ever from this Province. The Trade Disputes Act is calculated to save the workers from frequent unnecessary strikes and the employer from the wastage of time and money. I am glad to find that you welcome this measure. The Textile Labour Inquiry Committee's Report is awaited by Government and I, therefore, need not say more about it."

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S PROBLEMS

Proceeding Mr. Kher said: "You, Mr. President, have referred in your speech to the problems of Railway Freights and Finance, the devaluation of the Rupee and the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine. Unfortunately, a Provincial Government can do little to help you in the solution of these important problems. These problems must be solved by the Central Government, but judging from the very emphatic but rather disappointing reply received by your deputation which waited upon His Excellency the Viceroy, it seems that the Central Government does not see eye to eye with you and does not hold out much hope for the fulfilment of your aspirations. The Congress, as you know, is determined to work for a satisfactory settlement of all these problems and the only advice I can give you is to ask you to lend your wholehearted support to the Congress. You are no doubt aware that our Government had made a representation to the Government of India on the ratio question. As to the cause of Indian Shipping, the Scindia Steam Navigation Company is struggling very valiantly and I hope the Government of India will do their best to help the growth of an Indian Mercantile Marine as also their new enterprise of laying out a ship-building yard."

BOMBAY'S PROPOSED TAXATION

Adverting to the taxation proposals of the Government, he said: "I am afraid that some of the business people may not like the taxation programme of our Government. Unfortunately, no one likes to be taxed. We have not yet done much in this line, but you will not expect me to assure you that we shall not do so in future. It was and is a mistake to suppose that the advent of a national Government will mean freedom from all burden of taxation, rather it should be otherwise. The National Government has come in with several pledges —pledges not for any communal party or selfish interests, but pledges for social reconstruction. Thus, we are committed to have prohibition all through the Province. We have made a modest beginning, but we cannot rest satisfied with that, and in the interests of social purity and a more vigorous economic life, we are pledged to introduce prohibition throughout the Province. We are also committed to give a much broader and wider education both to children and adults.

We want to see disease wiped out and eliminated from our midst and I cannot give a better example of the work done in this connection than the freedom enjoyed by Pandharpur this year from its annual scourge of epidemics. We have a vision of a cleaner, purer, stronger and a happier India, and in order to attain this vision in a practical form and in reality, we shall have to call upon those who have the strength to render it, for assistance and co-operation in the shape of a ready response to our taxation proposals. Here also I will say what I have said before that the taxation really leads to the results I have pointed out, the commercial world need not be afraid. I agree that if taxation is imposed only to be frittered away in empty shows and unproductive expense, it will not benefit the country and it might affect trade and industries adversely; but if it is otherwise, you can readily consider these as amounts spent also for the improvement of your business and industries."

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta then thanked the Premier for gracing the meeting with his presence.

At this stage the Premier left The House then resumed its business.

FOREIGN INTERESTS OF MERCHANTS

Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljl, speaking on the report, regretted that the inhuman travel conditions on ships was not taken notice therein.

Referring to taxation he said it was improper that Indian Merchants abroad who brought money into India should be taxed, while nothing is being done in regard to their welfare or towards safeguarding their interests abroad.

In regard to Insurance business, the speaker regretted that some Indian companies should have treaty relations with foreign insurance companies.

In conclusion, he appealed that the Chamber should make efforts to see that conditions of Indians abroad either improve or they are afforded a place under the sun in this country and that that those Indians might not be left to themselves. In the course of discussion it was pointed out by members that Indian Insurance Companies would come into their own soon, if the public reposed confidence in them.

One of the members referring to conditions of Indians abroad said that the Indian Government neglected the question because there was no unity in the country and the sooner the Hindu-Muslim unity was established, the sooner they would be able to bring the necessary pressure on the Government.

Mr. G. G. Morarji said that the Chamber was doing its best in regard to all the points raised and would continue to do so in future.

The Annual Report was then unanimously adopted and the meeting concluded after Mr. Prataprai Sarabhai had thanked the Chair.

World of Wireless

BROADCASTING FROM THE INSIDE

Do you know:—

That the BBC has the largest working music library of its kind in the world? That officials in Broadcasting House are periodically asked, 'Any rats or mice?' That the BBC has a collection of 5,000 historic records, including the voices of Tennyson, Florence Nightingale, P. T. Barnum, and several U. S. A. Presidents?

What is happening in television? What a Balance and Control Man does?

The effect on the BBC's catering service of a rehearsal that has gone wrong? Where the electrical recording in the Empire programmes come from?

Would you like to read of a day in the life of a student in the BBC's Staff Training School, learn of the intricate journeyings of every letter you write to the BBC, know what happened when a BBC commentator found that his trousers had caught fire?

These and a host of other questions are answered in a new book, By-ways of the BBC by Wilfrid Goatman. Few listeners to Daventry have been inside Broadcasting House, but Mr. Goatman's fascinating book paints for all an amazingly detailed picture of the behind-the scenes work of the BBC. He writes with authority, and his book is correctly described on the book-jacket as 'a reliable work of reference, as well as an absorbingly interesting description of life behind the microphone.'

By-ways of the BBC (price 3s. 10d. post free) can be obtained from the publishers, Messrs. P. S. King and Son, Ltd., 14 Great Smith Street, London, S. W. 1, or from the BBC Bookshop, Broadcasting House, London, W.1.

SHIPWRECK—AS A NEWSPAPER SEES IT

'Special—North Sea Disaster—Special...'

But before the newsboys of the enterprising 'Daily Gazette' were able to advertise the final edition with that cry, the wires had been buzzing between the offices of that newspaper and an obscure village on the Aberdeenshire coast, a journalist had left for Scotland by air, a woman in Portsmouth, seventeen-year-old wife in Camden Town, and a Bayswater landlady had been interviewed, photographs had been found—in brief, the wrecking of the research ship, New Discovery, bound for Greenland and carrying high explosives, had been turned into a front-page story.

This human story of a shipwreck in terms of newspaper life will be told in a play that listeners to Daventry will hear shortly. Written by Robert Barr and to be produced by Laurence Gilliam, 'Shipwreck' should prove gripping listening—not only because of the insight that it gives into the relentless, untiring efficiency of a newspaper's treatment of a scoop but because of the intensity of the drama that reveals itself in the activity between the second and final editions.

Transmission 3, February 2, 2 p.m. G.M.T.

THE CARD

Listeners will hear the success story of one of the liveliest and most remarkable characters in fiction when a radio dramatisation of Arnold Bennett's famous novel, The Card, is broadcast from Daventry during the week beginning January 29.

Edward Henry Machin, the impudent but attractive opportunist whose character gives the book its title is always engaged in some battle of wits—and invariably comes out on top. Yet it is impossible to dislike him—for reasons apparent from the concluding sentences of the novel:—

"And yet," demanded Councillor Barlow, "what's he done? Has he ever done a day's work in his life? What great cause is he identified with?"

"He's identified," said the speaker, "with the great cause of cheering us all up."

As in many of Bennett's most popular works the scene of The Card is laid in the Potteries, in the Five Towns of Stoke, Burslem, Hanley, Longton, and Tonstall, Bennett knew the district well. He was born in Hanley, spent his early years there, and later worked as a reporter on various Staffordshire newspapers. He considered The Card to be one of his best works, as witness this entry in his diary 'I have written between seventy and eighty books, but also I have only written four: The Old Wives' Tale, The Card, Clayhanger, and Riceyman Steps.'

Transmission 3, January 31, 3 p.m. G. M. T.

LABOUR LEGISLATION FOR U. P. ON BOMBAY MODEL

Dr. Katju On Govt. Subsidies For Cottage Industries & Plan For Speeding-Up Prohibition

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

That the United Provinces Ministry will be shortly introducing labour legislation more or less on the lines of Bombay's Trades Disputes Act was expressed by the Hon. Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, Minister for Industries and Excise, in the course of an interview with a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle." He added that the Ministry was hopeful that the labour problems in the Province would be solved by this legislation. Labour situation was quiet at present, the disputes cropping up from time to time being settled amicably by the Labour Commissioner. Besides the Trades Disputes Bill the U. P. Government did not have any other measure in view for the present.

Referring to the industrial programme undertaken by the U. P. Government, Dr. Katju said that their efforts were directed towards the development of cottage industries. Special surveyors had been appointed to tour villages for ascertaining the condition of village industries and suggest methods of improvement. Leather industry which was one of the main industries run on cottage basis was receiving the special attention of the Industries Department. The Government is also subsidising two polytechnics to the extent of Rs. 30,000 a year.

Owing to the natural resources in the Province, the U. P. Government, added Dr. Katju, was intending to develop glass industry. The services of a polish expert had been requisitioned to suggest ways and means of developing the industry. On the recommendations of the expert, the Government has decided to subsidise the existing factories in the province for the manufacture of electric bulbs, glass pearls and beads.

Co-operative Weavers' Societies were to be established in large numbers for giving a fillip to hand-loom industry. Village stores totalling 140 had been established for selling village industries products.

Dr. Katju further said that the U. P. Ministry was anxious to make the province self-sufficient in the matter of groundnut oil production.

With a view to encourage handmade paper, the Government was purchasing nearly 4½ tons of hand-made blotting paper or half the total quantity required for Government use.

"DRY" CAMPAIGN.

Referring to prohibition, Dr. Katju said that the Government had undertaken a novel experiment at Allahabad, Lucknow, Benarese, Cawnpore and Bijnor. Liquor shops in these places had been turned into state-managed shops which meant that instead of auctioning them, the Government had taken them under their own supervision and appointed official salesmen with a fixed remuneration of Rs. 25 per month. The object of this step was to see that liquor shops were not turned into places of extraordinary entertainment which they are at present because the private vendors who hold licences wish to attract more customers by installing radio, and allowing visitors to spend hours in congenial surroundings. The State-managed excise shops in U. P. are not equipped with any furniture so that it is not possible for the customer to drink in the shop. Liquor is sold in sealed bottles. The shop assistants are not allowed to live on the premises and the hours of sale are limited to 8 p.m. Dr. Katju said that the experiment had yielded remarkable results by reducing the sale of liquor in these areas by over 50 per cent. Two districts namely Etah and Mainpuri were completely dry. In non-dry districts prices of liquor had been raised with a view to reduce consumption. Excise shops in the Province had been reduced by 22 per cent.

Dr. Katju said that it was the intention of the Ministry to speed up prohibition so as to make the whole province dry within about 3½ years.

SECONDARY SCHOOL LIFE

(From A Correspondent).

The secondary school life according to the modern educational system, hardly contained anything interesting, which otherwise should have been a real milestone in the life of a child, observed Professor Navalkar of Poona, presiding over a meeting at the Ramnarain Ruia College Matunga, on Saturday, held under the auspices of the Institution of Education, Ghatkoper.

The lecturer laid stress on some important points in education. He said that the psychological background of the child, if properly understood, would prove a great success for the teacher and pupil. In the early stages the child passed from the objective to the subjective side and at the High School the distinction of self-emotions, expectations and ambitions of life and the reasoning power gradually developed. Mother-tongue was to be given an important position in education. Books should be made only as preface to the actual study. Speaking on examinations the professor said that they should not be abolished but they should be followed with suitable prizes to the winners. Besides if competitive examinations were held on general subjects the students naturally acquired wider knowledge on general subjects without the help of the teacher. Exhibitions of the children's products such as arts, paintings etc. gave the students added inspiration.

Principal Patwardhan proposed a vote of thanks

Bihta Disaster

The General Secretary, National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma writes:—

An Associated Press Report (published in your issue of the 19th instant) regarding the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways at Delhi makes a reference to the allusion made by Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi to the fine of Rs. 500 imposed on the E. I. Railway official in connection with the Bihta disaster and to Sir Abdul Halim's insistence on the need for ascertaining who was financially helping the officer concerned to appeal against the sentence.

I am writing to inform you and the general public that all arrangements for the defence of Mr. S. W. Ralph (who is the officer involved in theatrical) are conducted and financed by the National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma, Bombay, which is the only Employees' Union in India which accords such assistance to their members. It is a legal liability imposed on the Union to defend the prosecuted members, the expense being met by statutory contributions raised from the general body of members by means of periodical calls.

BEECHAM'S BANISH Constipation

When you have aches and pains, when you feel run down and irritable—it's constipation that is poisoning you. Get rid of it immediately. Until you do, you can never feel really well again. BEECHAM'S PILLS—2 annas a box—make it easy, and SURE! They will cleanse your bowels and revitalise your whole system.

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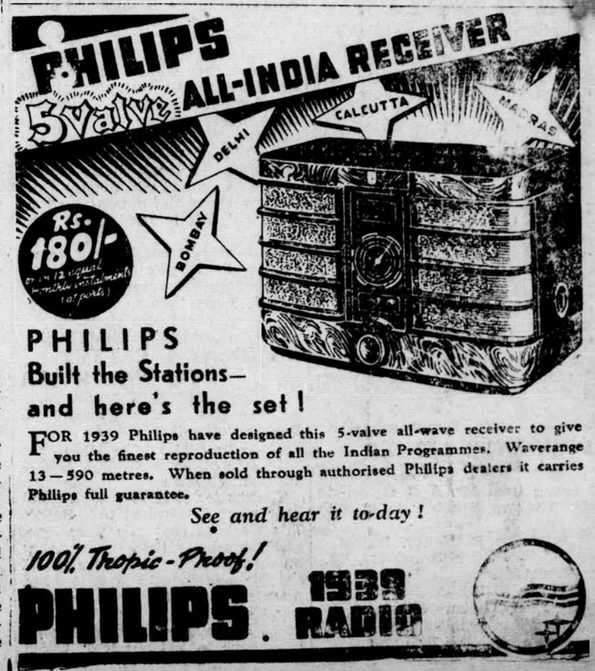

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and here's the set!

FOR 1939 Philips have designed this 5-valve all-wave receiver to give you the finest reproduction of all the Indian Programmes. Waverange 13—590 metres. When sold through authorised Philips dealers it carries Philips full guarantee.

See and hear it to-day!

100% Tropic-Proof!

PHILIPS 1939 RADIO

Nation Must Take Gibson's Challenge

Sardar's Appeal For Vindication Of Rajkot People's Self-Respect

(Continued from page 8)

the people certain concessions, but it failed to ease the situation and bring about any desired result. I am myself getting convinced that we failed to take proper steps at the proper time, which should ahve removed my anxiety. The situation, in short, is decidedly getting out of control and adding immensely to my troubles. The agitation is getting more and more intense with little hope of its being brought under control in the near future. My people feel and are led to believe that you have been sent by the Government and that I have lost the position which I had hitherto enjoyed. They now refuse to extend to me the same love and loyalty which they used to extend before your arrival. Nay they even seem to think and carry the impression that not I but you are the ruler.

I should say that though this feeling is not created by you but I must say that any way it is there which they are not in a mood to shake off obviously. Diwali holidays are drawing nearer and Ijaras must as usual be given but the people have boycotted them. They are further determined to boycott sales of grain also and it is possible that no sale of grain could be made this year due to their non-co-operation. This would mean a financial ruination of the State and crisis which better be imagined than stated. This state of things, I feel, I, as the ruler, am bound to prevent at any cost or sacrifice in the interests of the State and its subjects.

PEOPLE'S DEFIANT ATTITUDE

The people, as you know, have now adopted a defiant attitude and are suffering. I must, therefore see that this unfortunate situation must be thoroughly eased and some sort of definite settlement should be arrived at between them and me at the earliest possible opportunity. I feel I am unable to do anything in this matter so long as my people do not recognise me as their 'De Facto' ruler. As a well wisher of the State, you would also wish and agree that such a state of things should not be permitted to continue any more. It is therefore my bounden duty to see that I must have my position as the real and benevolent ruler reestablished in the eyes of my people, in order that I may be able to carry conviction and settle with them and win their love and confidence.

I had asked D. S. Virawala to know your views in this matter. He tells me that he saw you on the 13th instant and you told him that in your view the fight should be continued as long as the State's finances would permit and we should see whether they or we would ultimately win.

Besides, your letter dated October 1938, gives me to understand that in so far as you are concerned you are definitely of the view that I am myself, more or less, the cause of these troubles. I have denied the charges by my reply. Considering the allegations made in your letter and your attitude, I have little doubt in my mind that we would not be able to pull on together in the interests of my State and its subjects and also my rights, dignity and position of the ruler, as no body realises the extremely disastrous situation more than I do.

It is my definite desire to, myself, settle the domestic dispute between my State and its subjects as early as possible and before the Diwali holidays. This would not, in my view, be possible unless we part at the earliest. This is a very unfortunate position and no one would be more sorry than myself. But it could not be helped as the interests of myself and my State are at stake. I need hardly assure you that it is not my desire to make your position awkward in any way and hence I leave it to you to decide how you should arrange to leave and retire, as I am anxious to see that just as you came as a friend you should also part as a friend. I had engaged your services for six months certain and hence I am instructing the State treasurer to pay your salary accordingly. I am also instructing Mr. Bhat, the Revenue Secretary, to relieve you at your convenience.

Yours sincerely,
Sd. Dharmendrasinh.

RESIDENT'S LETTER TO THAKORE

Letter from Mr. E. C Gibson to the Thakore Saheb dated 26th October, '38.

The Residency, Rajkot,
26th Octobre, '38.

(Confidential.)

D.O No. C/134-38

My Dear Thakore Saheb,

You will remember that on the evening of October 16th you wrote to inform me that you desired to dispense with Sir Patrick Cadell's services and you elclosed a copy of the letter which you already sent to him. On the following morning we had a discussion. I then strongly advised you to reconsider the matter and to refrain from taking a step which, from every point of view, must inevitably be very prejudicial to the interests of your State and yourself. I also pointed out that, when on August 25th, you wrote to me asking me to obtain the necessary sanction to Sir Patrick Cadell's appointment, you stated very definitely that the appointment was to be for a minimum period of six months in the first instance. On this understanding I referred your request to the Political Secretary to His Excellency the Crown Representative's approval of proposal.

I need not repeat here that the views which I explained fully when we discussed the matter on October 17th and again on October 22nd.

After our discussion on October 17th, as you were unwilling to accept the advice, which I offered, I forwarded to the Political Secretary a copy of your letter October 16.

When we met on October 22. I told that I had been instructed to inform you that His Excellency the Crown representative trusts that in the interests of your state and yourself, you will lose no time in reversing the action taken by you. Since then I have been hoping to hear that you have accepted and acted upon this advice. As however I have received no intimation from you to this effect, I write to ask you kindly to let me know as soon as possible the action you have taken in the matter since I saw you on October 22.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) E C. GIBSON.

THAKORE'S REPLY TO GIBSON

Letter from the Thakoresaheb to Mr. Gibson dated 29th October, 1938. (Confidential.)

My dear Mr. Gibson,

I am very thankful for your confidential DO. No. C/134-38 dated 26th instant.

In view of the desire of His Excellency the Crown representative and your earnest advice and recommendation, I have decided to continue Sir Patrick Cadell in my service, although I maintain that the constitutional aspect of this question is in my favour.

I am very anxious that proper steps should be taken as soon as possible and have decided to form a strong Council consisting of Sir Patrick Cadell and two of my officers to carry on the State, so that peace and tranquility and respect for law is properly maintained.

At the time of my interview with you on the 17th instant you approved of my suggestion of forming council. Accordingly I have decided to have one of the following members in charge of the departments shown against their names:—

1st member and Vice-President; Sir Patrick Cadell: 1. Law and Justice, 2. Political, 3. Finance, 4. Police, and 5. Praja Pradhinidhi Subha and Municipality.

2nd member: Rao Saheb Manekal C. Patel: 1. Finance, 2. Industries, 3. Revenue. 4. P. W. D. and 5. Bardashi.

3rd Member: Mr. Jayantilal L. Jobanputra: 1. Medical, 2. Jail, 3. Education and 4. Stables and other unspecified departments.

As regards the future steps to be taken to control the present situation they will be decided by the council with my approval and in all other important questions the above procedure is to be adopted.

I will issue detailed instructions hereafter. I think the formation of such a council will remove my anxiety about the present situation, which is increasing day by day.

On hearing from you, I shall inform Sir Patrick Cadell accordingly. I am so sorry for the trouble I gave you in the matter.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) DHARMENDRASINGH.

RESIDENT'S LETTER TO VIRAWALA

(APPENDIX D.)

Letter from Mr. Gibson to Durbar Virawala:

The Presidency. Rajkot,
25th November, 1938.

My dear Virawala,

Thanks for your letter. I did hear when I returned to Rajkot this morning that you were here, and I must say that I was very much surprised to hear it. I should have thought that if Mr. Anantrai Pattani wanted to see you he could have asked you to go to Bhavnagar or could himself have gone to Natwarnagar, which is, I believe, much nearer Bhavnagar than Rajkot is. I cannot understand why he felt it incumbent on him to make this extraordinary request, and I certainly think that it is a pity that you complied with it after the advice I gave you. I can understand that you were reluctant to come here. These long journeys must be very bad for your health at a time when you require rest and quiet for recouperation after your long illness. I am glad that you are feeling better to-day, and I strongly advice you to take more care of your health in future.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) E. C. GIBSON.
Vala Shri Vira Mulu,
Talukdar of Natwarnagar,
Rajkot.

AGENT'S LETTER TO VIRAWALA

(APPENDIX E.)

Letter from the Political Agent to Durbar Virawala:

(Personal)

Rajkot, 29-10-'38.

Dear Vala Shri,

Your personal letter of yesterday. I am sorry Col. Aspinall thought the journey had been trying to you particularly as you told me you were feeling so unwell after it.

I was naturally extremely surprised, after your assurances, that you would see nobody in Rajkot, pending a reply to my reference to the Hon. Resident, to learn that you had been to the palace.

I can only assume that you will realise that, in your own interests, this was hardly wise, and that you will, pending your return to Natwarnagar, not again depart from the attitude you had offered to adopt, i.e., complete aloofness from local affairs and not to meet anybody.

I trust that you have now completely rested and will not suffer from your return journey to Natwarnagar to-morrow.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) C. K. DALY.

RESIDENCY TALKS

(APPENDIX F)

Extracts from notes of the talks at the Residency on 28th December 1938. Present the Hon. Mr. Gibson, the Thakore Sahib, Sir Patrick R. Cadell, Rao Sahib M. C. Patel, Mr. Jayantilal L. Jobanputra, (the last three are members of the State Council).

The Hon. Mr. Gibson started by saying to the Thakore Sahib to the effect that the agreement made by him had stirred up all the Princes. He would like to know how Vallabhbhai Patel had come to Rajkot and whether he was invited by him.

Thakore Saheb: He had come of his own accord and asked for meeting me, and I had invited him to tea."

"VERY UNRELIABLE MAN"

Mr. Gibson: Well, he is a very unreliable man. You know that the Government of India's wishes were that no outside interference should be allowed. By settling with him, you have lost sympathies of your brother Princes, and the Government. Although the Government of India do not mind what you do, you have erred in settling through Patel. Even amongst the Congress workers, Mr. Patel is the most untrustworthy. However, as it appears from the Notification, the wordings of the settlement are not so bad but for the word "widest possible powers" which are capable of any interpretation it may mean that you will be reduced to a figure head. On the strength of these words, they would demand full responsible government at the very start and you will find yourself in a very awkward situation.

Thakore Saheb: No, I have only appointed a Committee.

Mr. Gibson: Yes, but who will appoint the members of the Committee and the report as received has to be given effect to.

Thakore Saheb: Well, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel will suggest names.

Mr. Gibson: That is it, that means Congress workers, who will demand full responsible Government in view of the words "widest possible powers."

Sir Patrick: How is Mr. Patel to suggest names? Are we to write to him?

Thakore Sahib: No, he will send names.

"THAT IS VERY BAD"

Mr. Gibson: In one of the clauses you have agreed to give full effect to the report. That is very bad. You have given up your cards....As regards the appointment of the President of the Reforms Committee, Mr. Gibson asked the Thakore Saheb as to who will be the president of the Committee.

Thakore Saheb: Durbar Virawala.

Mr. Gibson: No. He cannot come.

Thakore Saheb: Why? He will come after his leave period is over.

Mr. Gibson: No. He is a talukdar. He cannot come. I would not let him come now.

Thakore Saheb. No, he can come after Sir Patrick has gone.

Mr. Gibson: That will be seen after Sir Patrick is gone.

THAKORE'S LETTER TO SARDAR

(APPENDIX G)

LETTER FROM THAKORE SAHEB TO SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL:

AMARSINHJI SECRETARIAT,
Rajkot State,
27th December 1938.

My dear Vallabhbhai Patel,

I am very thankful to you for coming to Rajkot.

I appreciate very much the way in which you helped me in ending the 'impasse'.

I think you are fully aware by now that Dewan Saheb Virabhai has been most loyal to me and my State. All along his career he has done his best for the good of my people.

In safeguarding the interests of myself my State he had to suffer also. Now I request you to do your best to remove any misunderstanding existing in the minds of my people against him.

I shall feel very thankful for the same.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) DHARMENDRASINH,
Thakore Saheb, Rajkot.

REFORMS COMMITTEE

(APPENDIX H.)

RAJKOT GAZETTE NOTIFICATION, DATED 21ST JANUARY. 1939.

RAJKOT DARBARI GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
SATURDAY 21st January, 1939

NOTIFICATION.
No. 61 of 1938-39.

As observed in the Notification No. 50, dated the 26th December '38, we are hereby pleased to appoint the following seven gentlemen, representing all important interests in the State, to work along with the three officers of the State, whose names will be announced hereafter, to work on a committee to draw up, after proper investigation, a report recommending to us a scheme of reforms with a view to associating the people more closely with the Administration of the State:

1. Mr. Popatlal Purshottam Anada, President, P. P. Sabha.
2. Jadeja Jivansinhji Dhirubha,
3. Sheth Dada Haji Valimohmed,
4. Mr. Popatlal Dhanjibhai Malaviya,
5. Mr. Mohanlal M. Tank, President, Municipal Corporation,
6. Dr. D. J. Gajjar, and
7. Sheth Haptubhai Abdulali.

The committee is expected to submit its report after full and thorough inquiry.

DHARMENDRASINH,
Thakore Saheb, Rajkot State.
Rajkot, 21st January, 1939.

MANEKLAL'S LETTER TO SARDAR

(APPENDIX I)

LETTER FROM MR. MANEKLAL PATEL TO SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL, dated 12'1.'39.

(Confidential).

RANJIT VILAS,
Rajkot, 12th January 1939.

Dear Sardar Saheb,

I am desired by H.H. Thakore Saheb to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, recommending the seven names to be nominated by him to the proposed Reforms Committee.

You must have learnt from the newspapers that the names suggested by you were already out by the time your letter was received by His Highness. He regrets that it should have been so, because such an exposure places you and His Highness in somewhat awkward position.

While H.H. would very much wish to select all the names suggested by you, you would also appreciate that he cannot ignore the requests made by important classes of his subjects, and should see that the committee consists of such persons as would command the confidence of all important groups of his subjects. In fact, His Highness has received representations from the Byavayts and Muslim Council and a petition from the Depressed Class, and has therefore desired me to write to you as under.

While here, you very rightly said to H.H. that you did not know who the real leaders were and therefore postponed suggesting names after you had consulted others.

His Highness approves of the gentlemen numbered 1, 2, 4 and 5.

While number three owns immovable property and resides here since about 40 years and is a respectable citizen, he could hardly be expected to be useful with independent opinion to work on a committee of this nature.

MUSLIM DEMANDS

You would agree that the Mahomedans form a very important unit and are now too well organised to be ignored so lightly. In their representation submitted as a result of the unanimous resolution of the Muslim Council, they have requested that three out of seven should be Mahomedans. This demand of theirs is of course unreasonable, but including the Bohras they should be given two seats and the President of their Council should be one of them. In view of your vast experience in British India, you will

(Continued on Page 11, col. 2)

Viceroy Agrees With Chamber Of Commerce Views

(Continued from Page 14).

modification of previous practice, issued an Instruction the object of which is, consistently with the statutory definition, to relate the "wholesale price" on which the assessment is based as nearly as possible to the landed cost.

The subject is however one of great complexity for which it is difficult to devise an improved statutory formula but which requires careful and vigilant administration.

SMOKE A Quality CIGARETTE says the PASSING SHOWMAN

Smoke PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES much better for your health

Light a Passing Show! Enjoy the coolness of its pure virginia tobacco. You'll appreciate the extra quality the very first time you try Passing Show, because they're blended from fine tobaccos for added smoothness and greater smoking pleasure.

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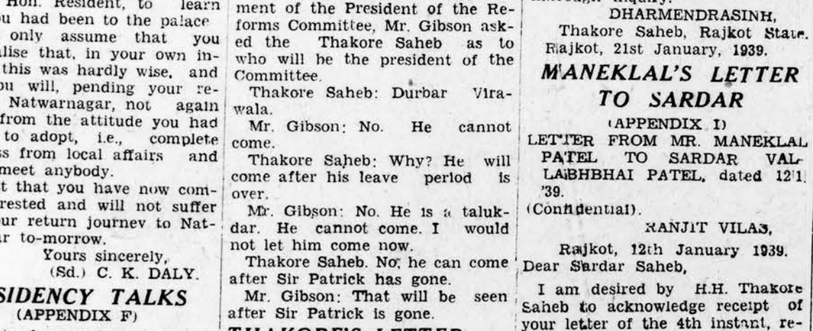
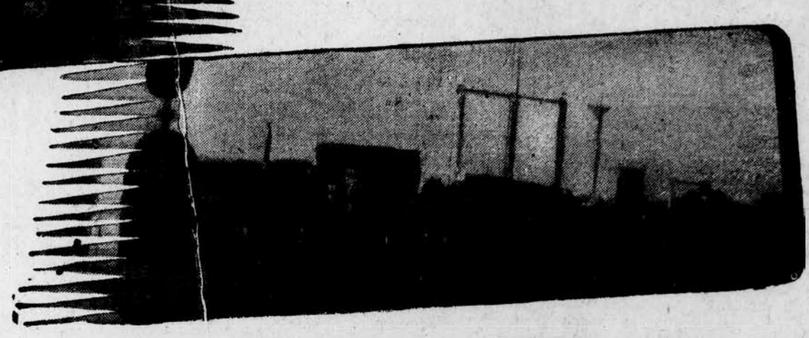
PS/38

thrill after thrill from START to FINISH



BOMBAY RACES MEETING
1st Day Sat. 28th Jan.
THE GREAT WESTERN HANDICAP
THE JAMMU CUP
The cheapest and most comfortable Racing in the World.



POLO TO-MORROW
FRIDAY — 27th JANUARY
First Game 3 P. M.
Tickets available at the Turf Club Office:—
TELEPHONE: 41919, 41230.
PUBLIC STANDS FREE

ADMISSION RATES
1st ENCLOSURE Gentlemen Rs. 3 ... Ladies Rs. 2
2nd ENCLOSURE . . . . . Rs. 1-4
(All prices inclusive of Tax)

BOMBAY RACES

Aga Khan Backs National Shipping

Hajis Must Use Indian Ships, He Says

A fervent appeal to his co-religionists to extend to the new shipping company, called the Haj Line Limited, their continuous patronage so that India's first endeavour to participate in its overseas trade may become a real success, has been made by His Highness the Aga Khan in the course of a statement to the Press.

"Shipping owned and run by the nationals of the country," says His Highness, "has been recognised as the greatest key industry of every maritime country. Its great importance as an instrument of national economic policy and its effective utility as a second line of defence can never be disputed. I have, therefore, always welcomed shipping enterprise run by my own countrymen and have taken a keen interest in its progress and prosperity.

"I understand that a new shipping company, called the Haj Line Limited, has been recently registered in Bombay and am told that it has been started specially for the purpose of carrying pilgrims between India and Jeddah. It is the most satisfactory feature of this new enterprise that the Scindia Company, which has rendered such signal service to the national shipping industry and which has got the knowledge and experience of running successfully national shipping lines, has been appointed as the Managing Agents of this new Company.

"I also welcome wholeheartedly the decision of this new Company to give an opportunity to my co-religionists to share to as great an extent as possible in the capital and the directorate of the Haj Line Limited and I am happy to observe that such joint enterprise will considerably help India in protecting and furthering her own national economic interests.

"I therefore, warmly commend my countrymen to help this national enterprise and appeal to my co-religionists to extend to it their continuous patronage, so that India's first endeavour to participate in its overseas trade may become a real success.—United Press.

(Continued from col. 2)

have in my possession copies of correspondence that has taken place between H. H. the Thakore Saheb and Sir Patrick Cadell, and of the summary of an interview with the Resident. If the settlement breaks down, I am afraid it will be my duty to publish, in public interest, these and other documents in my possession. But I hope I may have to do nothing of the kind, and the Committee will be appointed and begin work immediately.

May I expect a wire from you in reply?

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) VALLABHBHAI PATEL.

The most stubborn irritation yields quickly to the soothing effects of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It breaks up congestion, banishes soreness, helps heal inflamed tissue. Safe, pleasant, economical. Keep a bottle of Chamberlain's always in your home.

K-16

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

CONGRESSMEN'S DUTY TO AWAKENED STATES

(Continued from page 10).

appreciate that if their legitimate requests were not met, they may make a row and may create unhealthy atmosphere, which we all wish to avoid.

As regards numbers six and seven, it appears that they would not come strictly within the scope of the definition of the "subject" as referred to in the notification.

Mr. V. M. Shukla was neither born in the State nor has he been staying within the jurisdiction of the State since his birth for as many as about forty years. Possession by his ancestors of some property in Sardhar Patil does not entitle him, according to the definition, to be considered as a Rajkot State Subject. He is neither born, nor domiciled, nor naturalised in the State.

As regards, Mr. U. N. Dhebar, His Highness feels that the same objection would come in the way. As is understood, he originally belongs to the Jamnagar State and his father spent the major portion of his life in Bombay. He himself is said to have received his schooling in Rajkot and was residing in the Civil Station when he started practice as a pleader. He has been living within the State limits since about two years. He has also purchased land in the State last year. His Highness feels that he should restrict his nomination to the definition, so as not to create any ill-feeling amongst other leading gentlemen, who have always been recognised by the State, since the time of the late Thakore Saheb, as leaders of the public.

It may also be brought to your notice that the Bhayats have also approached His Highness and very rightly with a request that at least one of them should be on the Committee, as they represent a very important and considerable unit in the State. His Highness therefore considers it essential that one of them should be on the committee.

It is His Highness' wish, as you will readily understand, that the committee should consist of the best brains who would also be representative of all important classes of his subjects.

If any suggestions are to be made in the light of what has been said above, His Highness will then declare the personnel of the Committee, inclusive of three officials besides the President of the Committee.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) M. C. PATEL.

SARDAR'S REPLY TO MANEKLAL

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's letter to Mr. Maneklal Patel, dated 15-1-39.

CAMP BARDOLI, 15-1-39.

Dear Shri Maneklal Patel,

I have your letter of the 12th instant. It has pained me. It is indeed regrettable that the names I proposed were published, but it is not always possible to keep anything private in which a number of persons are concerned. And then in spite of publication, alteration can certainly be made therein if there are valid reasons.

I am afraid I cannot accept your recommendation regarding the names of Bhayats and Musalmans on the Committee. There was a definite intelligible object behind the settlement entitling me to suggest the names. That object would be frustrated if I were to accept your recommendation. The names have been suggested to achieve the object which can be fulfilled only by having on the Committee men of integrity holding particular views. The seven members whose names I have suggested will surely bear in mind the interests of Bhayats and others. More than this may not be expected.

I regret you have seen fit to object to certain names on the ground of their not being State subjects. But you have a right to do so. If on further consideration you should adhere to the view that Shri Dhebarbhai does not come within the definition, rather than argue with you I am prepared to withdraw his name and to suggest instead the name of Shri Gajanan Joshi, Vakil. I maintain that Shri Vajubhai Shukla comes within the definition.

INCLUSION OF VIRAWALA.

H. H. the Thakore Saheb's notification can only mean that the chairman of the Committee has to be from the committee of ten, and I must say that Darbar Virawala may not be appointed chairman. He has sent me word that he does not intend to hold any office, but in order to avoid any possible accident I have thought it proper to mention this.

I cannot help saying that the appointment of the Committee has been greatly delayed. Their report has got to be published by the 31st January. I therefore hope that the Committee will be appointed immediately on receipt of this letter. If unfortunately the appointment continues to be delayed, there is every fear of the struggle being resumed by the people. I must also add that I

(Continued in col. 1)

WHY JAPAN CANNOT CONQUER CHINA

(Continued from Page 6).

Anwei Province, the 4th Route Army, younger brother of the famous 8th, is in possession, and the Japanese themselves admitted in November that there were 200,000 Chinese troops between Shanghai and Nanking alone.

In all the "occupied territory" there appears to be a more awakened national consciousness than elsewhere in China. All classes join the guerillas or assist them; whereas in the provinces where the Japanese have not yet penetrated, few educated men enlist in the army, and there is not, as yet, a full "mobilisation of the people."

The exceptions to this are the Communist North-West and the "Border-Government" adjoining, which is a real United Front administration, and also Kwangsi province in the south-west. Here there has been agrarian and administrative reform on somewhat "authoritarian" lines, and the people have been trained and armed and aroused to a degree comparable to that prevailing in the north-west.

INDIAN SUGAR STEADY

Bombay, Jan. 25.

JAVA SUGAR

Since our last review local market for Java sugar has remained very quiet and prices on the whole show a decline of 2 annas in near and about 1 1/2 annas in distant positions. Weakness was mainly due to lack of buying interest.

INDIAN SUGARS.

Market for Indian Sugars was steady with prices fluctuating within narrow limits. Business was mainly confined to ready deliveries as forward prices ruling in Cawnpore were far above the local prices. The tendency of the market appears to favour firmness and it is anticipated that good business will be done at sellers indications as soon as the Syndicate declare the maintainance or otherwise of basic prices. Stocks have been reduced further due to uncertainty and sellers prices being higher than replacing cost. It is understood that there is going to be a general meeting of the Members of the Syndicate in Lucknow shortly to protest against the U.P. Governments action regarding enhanced cane prices. Arrivals during the week were estimated at 1000 tons and stocks at 2600 tons as against 1200 and 4700 tons at the same time last year.

FOREIGN MARKETS

On the New York Terminal market there was an alround decline of 1 point while London Terminal prices were unchanged. Java market was reported quiet with Nivas limits unchanged. It was reported that second hand parties in Java were sellers at 25/30 points below "Nivas" limit and market was easier.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

As regards Java sugar there was no change and whatever enquiries were, were for transit to Arghanistan Via Karachi. As regards Indian sugars Calcutta Market was reported steady and it was expected that prices will gradually work higher looking to very high prices of cane fixed by U.P. Government. Karachi market was reported quiet.

STOCKS OF SUGAR IN M. B.

Indian Ports on about 7th. January 39 were estimated at about 8100 tons as against 16592 tons at the same time last year.

Statement of sugar production and stocks in the U.P., Behar, Bengal and Punjab on the basis of Excise Returns during November 1938:—

Factories	Production	Despatches	Close of Stocks.
109	13200 tons	37500	36300

GENERAL.

Local market for Java sugar is likely to remain steady for the present with prices fluctuating within narrow limits. As regards future course of the market, situation is rather uncertain and will depend on the news regarding the change if any in the import or the excise duty at the time of ensuing Government of India Budget.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 25.

GOVT. SECURITIES.	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	97/8
4 per cent 1960-70	111/3
5 per cent 1945/55	115/5
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	116
Bank of Hindusthan	31/4
Bank of India	148
Central Bank	33
Imperial Bank F.P.	1545
Imperial Bank P.P.	372/8
Indian Overseas Bank	46
Reserve Bank	114/4
Union Bank	5/14
TEXTILES	
Ahmd. New Textiles	395
Ambica	261/14
Arun	223/12
Arvind	1225
Asok	210
Bharatkhand	2400
Bombay Dyeing	868/12
Buckingham and Carnatics	197
Calico	620
Central India	226/14
Century	234/6
Colaba	138/12
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	450
Gokak	140/10
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	216/4
Khatau Makanji	106/4
Kohinoor	238/12
Laxmi Cotton	507/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	101/4
Morarji	132/8
Mysore	88/12
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	218/12
Raipur	697/8
Rajnagar	210
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	73/8
Sholapur	3225
Simplex	75/10
Swadeshi	215
Vishnu	1187/8
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1372/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	148/2
Tata Power Ord.	1267/8
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	138/12
Ajmer Electrics	12/8
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	145
Bombay Tram.	120/5
Surat Electrics	173/12
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Aicock Ashdown	318/12
Associated Cements	115/4
Belapur	178/2
Bombay Burma New	160
Bombay Burma Old	458/12
Bombay Steam	214/6
Bombay Telephone	79/8
Br. B. Petrol	3/10
Burma Corporation	5/13
Dalmia Cement	9/15
Indian Bleaching	122/8
Industrial Investment Tr.	42
Indian Radio Ord.	380
Indian Radio Defd.	390
Indian Copper	2/1/6
Indian Iron	29/2
Mysore Sugar	23/12
Port Canning	69
Premier Construction	62/12
Rohtas Industries	25/8
Scindia Steam	18/7
Shivrajpur	43/4
Tata Oil	42/8
Tata Steel Ordy	283
Tata Steel Defd.	1292/8
JUTES.	
Birla Jute	16/12
Howrah	54/13
Hukumchand	7
Kamarhatty	513
Kankanarrah	385
Lawrence	380
Reliance	64/12

YARN PRICES UNCHANGED

Restricted Turn-over

Bombay, Jan. 25.

The yarn market has remained steady during the whole past week and prices in almost all kinds of yarns have remained unchanged with very minor fluctuations. The undertone continues to remain quiet and turnover during the week has been very restricted. Enquiries from almost all important consuming districts are yet very limited and most of them are of a price testing nature. The cotton market has remained steady throughout the whole past week with an uncertain tendency. Reports from Northern markets are rather unfavourable inasmuch as stocks are reported to have been accumulating in those markets and dealers have been underselling and trying to dispose of their holdings as they are afraid of further large sales by the mills in the next few days at lower prices. In Southern markets prices have remained nominally unchanged and the mills have been quoting more or less, the same prices but fears have been entertained by dealers that if the state of affairs continues as at present mills may be compelled to lower their prices to some extent after the next few days. Reports from Calcutta are not yet encouraging although a further decline in prices seems to have stopped at the moment. In C.P. and U.P. markets there are ample stocks with the dealers and hence they do not stand in need of any further purchases at present.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is nothing special to report in this class of yarns where owing to comparatively higher prices of Manchester yarns no fresh forward business seems to be possible.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS.

After a continued decline in almost all kinds of Japanese and Shanghai yarns during the last few weeks prices have now become steady and it looks as if a further material decline will not take place from the present level of prices which is attractive and which has tended to create satisfactory offtake. In case of grey, single and two-fold yarns enquiries have increased and prices have remained steady. As regards Mercerised yarns although stocks are large the present price level has created confidence amongst dealers and consumers and offtake has considerably increased. Speculative turnover in this class of yarns continues to remain very restricted even yet. Fresh forward business with Japan is very moderate probably due to uncertainty regaring the future course of the market in Japan as a result of the working of the Link System. Sampin have remained steady whereas Exchange is unchanged.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

There is no change in the Official prices of the Italian Syndicate during the week. The improvement in demand reported in Italian yarns of low grade qualities particularly 4th qualities continues to remain satisfactory from almost all important consuming centres particularly from the handloom weavers. On the other hand demand from weaving mills for superior qualities has considerably fallen off probably due to heavy stocks of yarns lying with dealers as well as with mills and also due to limited sales of their cloth. As regards Japanese yarns stocks are getting very low but further arrivals are expected after a few weeks. Fresh forward business has been very moderate on account of irregular quotations from various manufacturers owing to the Link System. The future tendency remains uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS

Turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., has continued to remain satisfactory throughout the whole past week. In case of 10 1/2s and 20 1/2s, dealers are more and more inclined to operate freely but in counts like 6 1/2s and 40s turnover is rather restricted. Local mills have not made any sales of importance during the week but it is reported that Ahmedabad mills have made fairly large sales of yarn particularly in 20 1/2s, and 14 1/2s at a further reduction in prices.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE LTD.

MONTHLY SETTLEMENT RATES

Bombay, Jan 25

Yarn No. 6 1/2s February 97 April 98 June 98

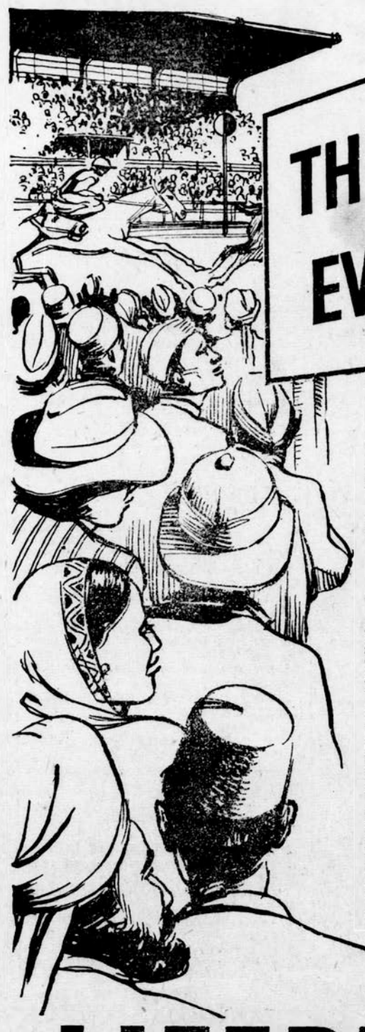
Yarn No. 10 1/2s February 107 1/2 April 108 1/4 June 108 1/2

Yarn No. 20 1/2s February 144 April 144 June 144

Yarn No. 40s February 223 April 224 June 224

Yarn No. 2/64 February 302

Yarn No. 150 February 148



THERE'S DANGER EVERY DAY!

'B.O.' *(Body-Odour)* attacks those who are careless about perspiration

People with Body-Odour seldom have friends; and anyone may have 'B.O.' without realising it. That's why it's so important to make *certain* of personal freshness.

Of course you can't stop perspiring. And there's no reason why you should. Perspiration is necessary, healthy, and in itself inoffensive. But if left to clog the pores of the skin and grow stale it soon leads to Body-Odour, which is offensive to others—especially in crowded places. Yet there's such an easy way of making sure of personal freshness—cleanse yourself frequently with Lifebuoy Toilet Soap. Its rich, penetrating lather, with the special antiseptic health element, goes deep down into the pores and washes away every trace of stale perspiration. And it leaves your skin tingling and gloriously healthy and refreshed.

LIFEBUOY TOILET SOAP

Stops 'B.O.' (Body-Odour)

Made in India from pure vegetable oils only

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Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma Vaid.

The Famous Pandit and his

7 WONDERS

THE PEOPLES PANACEA

"AMRITDHARA" is acclaimed as a panacea by millions of people in India. The magical name that inspires faith and reliance, has 38 years reputation behind it and now Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya, the discoverer of the famous remedy, presents Amritdhara in its seven compound forms to meet the demand of the modern public - - -

Everyday ailments

1. The wonder cure for all ailments, aches and pains, internal or external, all yield to it Price Rs 2/8- 1/4- As. 18/-
Amritdhara THE REMEDY

Skin Diseases.

4. An ointment with wonderful cleaning germicidal & healing properties. Succeeds where the wonnd refuses to heal Price Re. 1/-
Amritdhara Ointment

Sore Throat.

2 Antiseptic gargle for infections of throat, influenza, cold, catarrh, etc Price Re 1/-
Amritdhara Lotion

Aches & Pains.

5. For Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago and other pains and swellings. Price Re. 1/
Amritdhara Balm

Healthy skin

3 The Soap for skin—hygiene, cleanses and protects the texture of the skin. Price Ans -/14/-
Amritdhara Soap

Lozenges.

6. Specially prepared for children, to derive benefit of Amritdhara by eating sweet Lozenges Price Ans -/4/-
Amritdhara Lozenges

AMRITDHARA Your Family Doctor

7. For checking serious infections that make gums tender, spongy and keeping teeth clean and bright Price Rs. 1/4/-
AMRITDHARA TOOTH PASTE

AMRITDHARA Your Friend in Need

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Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency:— CHIMANLALL R. SHAH, Princess St., Bombay.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT UP

Continental Selling On Stock Exchange

WALL STREET OPENED EASY

BOMBAY, January 25.

NEW YORK COTTON

The cotton displayed very little activity as there were no fresh developments. The dullness of Liverpool restrained operations with narrow movements. Later demand improved on steadier stocks.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Market unsettled on account of Continental selling. Oils and Internationals were weak. Government Securities and Industrials shewed downward trend.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1939

New York, Jan 25

Previous closing	8.43
To-day's opening	8.43
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing	8.44
Difference	+01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

Liverpool, Jan 25

Previous closing	4.78
To-day's opening	4.79
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing	4.80
Difference	+02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 155-4
July August	Rs. 156-12

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 25

The New York cotton displayed very little activity owing to the absence of fresh developments while the dullness of Liverpool continued to restrain operations with resultant narrow movements.

The trading in March began at 8.43 i.e. unchanged from the previous closing. Prices continued steady on better Liverpool cables and scattered trade support, while the later demand improved on steadier stock market with price rising to 8.45.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Jan 25

Locally, Broach opened to-night at Rs. 154-8. There were narrow fluctuations and the market closed at Rs. 154-4.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 25

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.40/8.40) 8.44/8.43
May (8.12/8.12) 8.16/8.16
July (7.82/7.81) 7.87/7.87

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 25

American January (4.79) 4.82
American March (4.76) 4.80
Egyptian January (6.99) 6.98
Egyptian March (6.77) 6.81

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Jan 25

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7 1/2

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop January February (£21 9/16 buyers) £21 5/8 sellers
Dunlop January (£25 3/4) £25 3/4
Lightning January (£24) £24

RUBBER

Spot (7 7/8 paid and value 7 13/16 paid and buyers
Forward April June (7 15/16 paid and value) 7 15/16 paid and sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay January February (£11 1/16 sellers) £11 sellers
Linseed La Plata January (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata January (£10 13/16 sellers) £10 3/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal February (£10 1/16 sellers) £10 1/8 paid

METALS

Tin (£214 1/2 buyers £214 5/8 sellers. Steadier) £213 1/4 buyers £213 1/2 sellers. Barely steady.
Lead (£14 1/8 buyers £14 1/4 sellers. Steady) £14 5/16 buyers £14 7/16 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£48 1/2 to £48 3/4) £47 1/2 to £48 1/2
Iron (102) 102

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

London, Jan 25

The Liverpool wheat market closed with March being quoted at 57 3/8d.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Jan 25

Previous closing	4.67 1/2
To-day's opening	4.67 1/2
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.67 7/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan 25

Previous closing	4.67.53
To-day's opening	4.67.56
To-day's closing	4.67.33

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Jan 25

Previous closing	176.96
To-day's opening	176.93
To-day's closing	177.01

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 25

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.67.56 and then declined slightly to 4.67.53 with later changes being small.

Franc opened at 176.90 and then eased to 176.96 on scattered selling with the trend thereafter better.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.223) 13.223
New York on Bombay (34.96) 34.96
Berlin on Bombay (86 7/8) 86 7/8
London on Milan (88.87) 88.87
London on Shanghai (0-8 3/8 nominal) 0-8 3/8 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-8 1/2) £7-8-8 1/2
Silver (20 1/4d.) 20 3/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (1 to 1 per cent) 1 to 1 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Jan 25

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Very small business. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 25

Spot	(20 1/4d) 20 3/16d—1/16
Forward	(19 15/16d) 19 7/8d—1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 25

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-8 1/2) £7-8-8 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Jan 25

Silver ready	52	7	0
Silver Maha	52	5	0
Silver Fagan	52	3	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	2	3
Gold Maha	37	3	3
Gold Fagan	37	4	0
Sovereign	23	12	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan 25

Wheat May	3	9	9
Wheat September	3	9	6
Linseed May	5	2	9
Linseed September	5	5	9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 25

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March quoting at 56 3/4d. The market was fairly active on better overseas cables while the reserve on the part of sellers also contributed to the prevailing strength.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 25

Chicago wheat opened steady with May quoting at 0.70. The market was fairly active on improved enquiry following the steadiness of outside markets with the rate rising to 0.70 1/8.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan 25

3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 97/10 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan 25

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £88 1/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Monday, January 16, £88 1/2
Tuesday, January 17, £89 1/2
Wednesday, January 18, £89 1/2
Thursday, January 19, £89 1/2
Friday, January 20, £89 1/4
Monday, January 23, £88 3/4
Tuesday, January 24, £88 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan 25

4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£96 1/2) £96 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£88 1/2) £88 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£110) £109 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£114) £113 3/4
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945/59 (£100 1/2) £100 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/58 (£101 3/4) £101 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent (£69 1/2) £69 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£97 3/8) £97 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 1/4) £103 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£106 7/8) £106 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£97) £96 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£106 3/8) £106 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 25

The London Stock Exchange was generally steadier but business was limited.

Giltedged securities came under further pressure. Three and half per cent quoted at 88 1/4 i.e. ten shillings lower than last close.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-0) 14-6
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (53-6) 52-9
Hydro Electric (dol 3 3/4) dol 3 3/4
Elec Music Industry (9-9) 9-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (22-9) 22-9
Imperial Chemical (29-1 1/2) 29-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (57-6) 56-9
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£18) £18
Dunlop Rubber (22-6) 22-6
Unilever Ordinary (31-9) 31-0
Ford Motors (15-10 1/2) 15-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£37 3/4) £36 3/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (92-6) 90-7 1/2
Carreas A (£5 3/8) £5 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (128-1 1/2) 127-6
P and O S N. Company Deferred (21-3) 21-3
Distillers (87) 87-6
Bredford Dyes (2-6) 2-6
British Celanese (3-1 1/2) 3-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (34-1 1/2) 33-7 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (24-0) 24-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-3) 2-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (20-6) 20-0
Inter Nickels (dol 53 1/4) dol 51 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-6) 41-10 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (16-6) 16-6
Donaro Tea (35-0) 35-0
Empire of India (22-6) 22-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£10 3/4) £11

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-3) 21-3
Gula Kelampong (17-6) 17-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (25-0) 24-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (41-3) 41-3
Burma Corporation (8-3) 8-3
Rio Tintos (£12 1/4) £12 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (51-10 1/2) 50-7 1/2
Rand Mines (£8) £8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/4) £15 1/4
Associated Portland Cement (61-10 1/2) 61-10 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (79-4 1/2) 78-1 1/2
Sub Nigel (£10 7/8) £10 7/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (27-6) 27-6
Union Corporation (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (19-4 1/2) 18-9
Anglo Iranian (87-6) 85-7 1/2
Burma Oil (77-6) 76-3
Mexican Eagle (4-0) 3-9
Shell Transport (77-6) 76-3
Royal Dutch (£34 5/8) £34 3/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£23 1/4) £22 3/4
London Midland and Ordinary (£11) £10 3/4
London North Eastern Def (£2 1/8) £2 1/8
Southern Def (£10 7/8) £10 5/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£117 1/2) £117
London Transport 'C' (£72) £71

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Prices Lower Though Selling Pressure Absent

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan 25

On the Stock Exchange the tendency for prices to drift downwards was again in evidence though no selling pressure was noted. Occasionally, giltedged securities finished above the day's lowest, while the easier trend in Kafirs partly checked late dealing by bear covering. Other groups were irregularly lower.

Wall Street opened easy.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 25

General Motors (dol 44 1/8) dol 43 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 23 3/8) dol 27 7/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 58 7/8) dol 56
U S Steel Preference (dol 118 1/4) unquoted

RENEWAL OF GOVT. SECURITIES

(Continued from page 6.)

made to renew a note and give afresh and clean title to it."

An important point to remember is that Promissory Notes have only been issued in connection with the Government of India's Rupee loans, their sterling loans being issued in the form of Bearer Bonds or Inscribed Stock.

They did not issue Promissory Notes on the London market for their sterling loans because they could not. They could not because the London Stock Exchange Authorities and the Bank of England, and the British public who held these loans, would not under any circumstances accept Promissory Notes payable by endorsement from anybody to anybody with no check whatsoever on the various endorsements.

The Government of India issued the Guide for investors in their securities, in 1921, in order to popularize their loans in the shape of Promissory Notes at a time when money was shy of all investments and they were finding it very difficult to raise sufficient capital for their requirements.

They made promises in the Guide book which satisfied all holders that had a perfectly good security with a perfectly safe method of protecting themselves against fraud by renewing the security in terms of the Guide Book.

The Privy Council in May last indirectly informed all holders of Indian Rupee Government securities, Mr. Justice Wadia and the Chief Justice of Bombay, that while the Government of India did in fact make such promises in their Guide Book, they omitted to mention that the promises were of no value whatsoever as they were governed by the common law.

Worthless Promises

I do not think that I am stretching my simile in any way when I say that the Guide Book for investors in Government of India securities when it was issued in 1921, and in subsequent years, was none other than a Prospectus, on the strength of which the Government of India invited its public to subscribe to its loans in the form of Promissory Notes.

If a member of the public subscribes for shares on the strength of statements contained in a Prospectus, and if the Prospectus contains false information or omits a material fact, a subscriber can claim his money back together with interest, and those responsible for the omission of material facts can be proceeded against in a court of law.

The Government of India in their Guide Book did not omit a material fact, as I understand that a question of law is not a question of fact, but they did make promises without drawing the investor's attention to the fact that they had their own common law up their sleeve which made such promises utterly worthless.

Until the Privy Council's decision in May 1938 the officials of the Public Debt Office of the Government of India appreciated their duty and responsibility to holders of Government securities and conformed to paragraph 36 of the Guide Book, in which it is stated that it is in the interest of both Government and the holder that all endorsements should be scrutinized carefully by the officers. Under this paragraph it is definitely stated that Government officers have been instructed to refuse payment of interest unless *all* the endorsements are valid, and that if there is *any doubt* as to the validity of *any* of the endorsements interest will not be paid and, as stated in paragraph 42, *no Note will be renewed*.

Prior to May 1938 Public Debt Office officials did, however, at times pass Notes for renewal which contained endorsements which any ordinary business man would have challenged.

Subsequent to May 1938 P. D. O. officials are accepting any endorsement whatever. It is not now their duty to check endorsements. All they have to do is to renew Notes, and should the old ones subsequently be found to be defective they will claim from the person who renewed the Note and if he or any prior endorser is not able to pay Government the full claim then they will claim from the holder of the new Note, as they endeavoured to do in their Case against the Bank of India Ltd.

According to their written statement in this Case they maintain that in spite of all they have promised in their Guide they have the right to claim the new Note or its value in all cases where the old Note had a defective title.

A Test

In order to test the P. D. O., and in order to ascertain to what extent the instructions contained in paragraphs 36 and 42 of the Guide are now followed out, I recently endorsed a Promissory Note in the name of one Narayan. I endorsed the Note Narayan in favour of one Phyllis and then endorsed the Note Phyllis. This Note was then presented to the P. D. O. and a new Note was issued in exchange, and is now in circulation in India.

In order to test them further I obtained another Note. This I endorsed in favour of one Charlie and endorsed it Charlie. I sent it for renewal and was given a new Note and this Note also is in circulation. The ownership of these two Notes is based respectively on "Phyllis" and "Charlie."

Being anxious to know exactly what the procedure is when the P. D. O. demands an express indemnity, I obtained another Note. This one I first of all endorsed in favour of one Caractacus. I forged poor old Caractacus's signature and got him to pay Canute. I then forged poor old Canute's signature and lodged the Bond for renewal in my name.

I was not asked to furnish an indemnity, but have received a nice new Note in exchange, the genuineness of which is based on the signatures of Caractacus, who everyone inside and outside of the P. D. O. should know was an ancient Briton captured by the Romans in 50 A.D., and of Canute, who everybody knows reigned, as King of England, in the eleventh century!

These examples make it quite obvious that the Government of India do not care one jot who endorsed a Note or how it is endorsed, now that all responsibility lies on the holder.

I have quite recently received official notification that the Government of India has decided not to reprint the Guide Book for investors and it is not now available. What is more, I am officially informed that the Government Security Manual containing the rules of procedure in respect of securities is now under revision, and there is little doubt that this revision has been considered necessary as a result of the Privy Council's decision.

Fortified by the Bank of India

Case the Government of India has already threatened proceedings against another unfortunate holder of a Promissory Note of Rs. 25,000 India 3½ per cent. Loan.

This particular Promissory Note was in the possession of a widow named Ratanbai W. Malgaonkar, who handed it to her son-in-law, who forged her signature, sold the Note and kept the proceeds of the sale.

This Note in the ordinary course of business came into the possession of a lady who, probably not satisfied with the endorsement, lodged the Note for renewal in terms of the Guide Book issued by the Government of India.

This particular Note was not endorsed in full to Ratanbai W. Malgaonkar but simply to one Ratanbai, and the signature which the son-in-law forged, if signature it can be called, was the one word "Ratanbai."

Had the P. D. O. officials not accepted the signature Ratanbai as a perfectly valid endorsement beyond all suspicion, just as they have accepted the endorsement of Caractacus and Canute, the forgery would have been detected at the time.

It so happens that the forgery was not detected for some time, and the party who renewed the Note has since died.

Unsatisfactory Situation

Ratanbai W. Malgaonkar successfully sued the Secretary of State for India for the return of her Note of Rs. 25,000 or the equivalent in cash thereof, together with interest, and the Governor-General of India, in Council has now called upon the legal representative of the heirs of the lady who renewed the Note to compensate Government in full for the principal of the Note, for interest, for taxed costs and for further interest on the whole sum at 6 per cent. per annum until date of payment—a total sum of approximately Rs. 40,000.

Everyone who holds a Government Promissory Note, or who has endorsed one at any time during the past sixty years, is liable to have a similar claim brought against him.

This is, to say the least, a most unsatisfactory situation, and unless the Government of India is prepared to accept responsibility for forged endorsements, as promised in their Guide Book, Promissory Notes must be withdrawn from circulation and Bearer Bonds issued in their stead.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 20th day of January, 1939.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	13,50,60,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	180,65,22,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	8,92,70,000
Total Notes issued	203,08,52,000
Total Liabilities	203,08,52,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 49.858 per cent.

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,85,98,000
Sterling Securities	56,83,85,000
Total of A	101,25,36,000
B. Rupee Coin	69,52,40,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	32,30,76,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	2,03,08,52,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 20th January, 1939.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government—	
(1) Central Govt of India	6,12,37,000
(2) Govt of Burma	2,29,63,000
(3) Other Govt. Accounts	6,09,01,000
(b) Banks	11,48,66,000
(c) Others	75,77,000
Bills Payable	7,47,000
Other Liabilities	80,25,000
Rupees	37,63,16,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	13,49,26,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	1,34,000
Rupee Coin	3,53,000
Subsidiary Coin	5,00,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	8,12,36,000
Balances held abroad*	4,15,90,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	5,09,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	14,00,000
Investments	6,00,27,000
Other Assets	52,50,000
Rupees	37,63,16,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Jan 25

T Morrison ss Nizam of 3334 reg tons Captain M J McLure arrived from Rangoon via Galle, Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports with rice and general cargo.

SAILED

B I S N ss Bankura of 1895 reg tons, Captain R R Marsh sailed for Basra via Veraval, Kathiawar Coast Ports, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 25-1-39.

S S Bamora (M M) for Kathiawar, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

S S Circassia (Anc Line) for Kathiawar, Karachi, Marmagoa and Europe and American Ports

S S Kybfels (L E) for Aden, Port Sudan, Port Said and Europe and American Ports.

S S City of Wellington (F F C) for Colombo, Madras, Calcutta, Europe and American Ports.

S S Maloja (M M) for Colombo and Australian Ports.

S S Orna (M M) for Calcutta.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Jan 25

2 City of Khios 3537 Calcutta 27-1 F F Campbell
11 Jeypore 3209 Japan 28-1 M M
13 Takliwa 3742 Durban 1-2 M M
14 Eihuku Maru 4292 Kobe 26-6 O S K

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Glasgow Maru 4227 Singapore 28-1 O S K Kaisya
4 Vasna 2026 Busra 26-1 M M
6 Oostcappelle 348 Malabar Coast 26-1 Merchant S N
8 Nizam 3334 Bhavnagar N F T Morrison.

PRINCE'S DOCK

H Revati 250 Malabar Coast 31-1 Malabar Steamship.
K Alipore 3241 N F N F M M
M Janaki 530 N F N F Malabar Steamship
D/E Alavi 2161 Jeddah 25-1 T Morrison
N/O Jalaratna 2326 Rangoon 28-1 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Burdwan 28-1-39 P and O
Rawalpindi 2-2-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 9-2-39 P and O S N
Nirpura 24-1-39 P and O S N
Canton 16-2-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 19-1-39 P and O S N
Maloja 26-1-39 P and O
FROM HULL
City of Leicester 30-1-39 J Finlay
FROM HAMBURG
Gaasterkerk 19-2-39 L Edwards
Ehrenfels 3-2-39 L Edwards
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Birmingham 27-1-39 J Finlay
Circassia 27-1-39 Anchor Line
FROM GOTHENBURG
Nagara 28-1-39 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Steel Engineer 1-2-39 M M
Pres. Harrison 9-2-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Van Buren 26-1-39 F F Campbell
Silverbeech 1-2-39 Volkart Bros
City of Wellington 27-1-39 F F Campbell
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 23-2-39 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Chisone 29-1-39 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 6-2-39 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Carthage 3-2-39 P and O S N
Ryuun Maru 29-1-39 O S Kaisha
Victoria 1-2-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 14-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Tamagawa Maru 30-1-39 M B Kaisha
Hakodate Maru 30-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 13-2-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 14-2-39 L Triestino
Rajputana 18-2-39 P and O S N
FROM BASRA
Bamora 26-1-39 M M
Varsova 28-1-39 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Narkunda 28-1-39 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Karanja 4-2-39 M M
Tairea 18-2-39 M M
FROM RANGOON
Nowshera 25-1-39 M M
Jalakrishna 28-1-39 Scindia S N
Jaladuta 1-2-39 Scindia S N
FROM CALCUTTA
Orna 26-1-39 M M
Jalganga 26-1-39 Scindia S N
FROM KARACHI
Vita 26-1-39 M M
Marienfels 26-1-39 L Edward

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Queda 5-2-39 M M
Carthage 4-2-38 P and O S N
Rajputana 18-2-39 P and O S N
Comorin 11-2-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 28-1-39 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Britannia 27-1-39 Anchor Line
City of Venice 30-1-39 K Nixon
FOR HAMBURG
Tannenfels N F L Edwards
Marienfels 1-2-39 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Van Buren 28-1-39 F F Campbell
Pres Harrison 11-2-39 F F Campbell
City of Khios 26-1-39 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 14-2-39 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Victoria 1-2-39 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Conte Rosso 20-2-39 L Triestino
Jeypore 28-1-39 P and O S N
Glasgow Maru 28-1-39 O S Kaisha
Alipore 11-2-39 P and O S N
Burdwan 31-1-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 2-2-39 P and O S N
Bri Monarch 3-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 6-2-39 L Triestino
Canton 16-2-39 P and O S N
Hakodate Maru 15-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Eihuku Maru 26-1-39 O S Kaisha
FOR SYDNEY
Maloja 26-1-39 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Bamora 1-2-39 M M
Vasna 26-1-39 M M
FOR DURBAN
Takliwa 1-2-39 M M
Karanja 15-2-39 M M
FOR RANGOON
Jalaratna 28-1-39 Scindia S N
FOR CALCUTTA
Orna 3-2-39 M M
FOR KARACHI
Vita 28-1-39 M M
Bri. Monarch 29-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Kybfels 30-1-39 L Edwards
B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Jalaratna 24-1-39
S S Victoria Marie 24-1-39

EXPORTS

S S Marienfels for Hamburg: 55 bales cotton waste T Laxmidas; 28 bales cotton waste C Jairam; 161 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 1420 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 2800 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassam; 220 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 283 bags gr nut oil cake The Swastik Oil Mills Ltd.

For Bremen: 200 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 200 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp: 25 bales cotton waste Bhagat and Sons; 26 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 69 bales cotton waste G M Vyas; 3000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 2012 bags gr nut oil cake Ralli Bros; 20 cases celluloid scraps Dadbhawalla and Dadbhawalla.

For Oslo: 2827 bags gr nut oil cake The Swastik Oil Mills Ltd.

For Rotterdam: 25 bales cotton kapak K Tricamji; 13000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 1643 bags linseed oil cake The Swastik Oil Mills.

For Stavanger: 1100 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassam.

For Copenhagen: 58 bales cotton waste M Chandulal.

For Gothenburg: 28 bales cotton waste M Chandulal.

For Pericus: 417 bags castor seed R Ratilal.

For Ghent: 55 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Bergen: 565 bags gr nut oil cake The Swastik Oil Mills.

S S City of Wellington for New York: 2400 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal; 400 bags myrabollams crushed C Jivanlal.

For Halifax: 800 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas.

IMPORTS

S S Glasgow Maru Agents O S K Kaisya from Singapore: 700 bags sago flour; 885 bags rattans; 1041 bags betelnuts.

From Penang: 49 bags pearl tapioca; 45 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo: 4500 bags copra; 322 cases cocoanut oil; 99 bundles empty gunnies; 36 cases rubber tyres.

From Tokyo: 410 cases g m ctn yarn.

From Nagoya: 300 cases tiles; 75 cases grey ctn shirtings; 65 bales worsted weaving yarn; 65 cases c i ware; 123 cases porcelainware; 32 cases porcelain toys.

From Osaka: 50 bales staple fibre yarn 162 cases glassware; 253 cases ctn pce goods; 50 cases ctn yarn; 60 cases varnishes; 50 cases twisted rayon yarn; 40 cases art silk yarn; 50 cases insect coil; 35 cases white ctn mull.

From Kobe: 108 cases rayon pce goods; 228 cases ctn pce goods; 113 cases rubber hose; 173 cases ctn and art silk mixed pce goods; 97 cases ctn and rayon mixed pce goods; 50 cases rayon yarn.

S S Bangalore Agents M Mackenzie from Hongkong: 2561 bags green beans; 50 bundles sugarcandy; 180 cases sugar; 228 cases cud salmon.

Short Covering And Trade Support

CONSIDERABLE TRANSFERRING INTO NEW CROP IN NEW YORK

Some Warehouse And Wall-Street Selling

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

Considerable transferring into new crop at the widest differences hitherto recorded was the outstanding feature of the New York Cotton Market on Tuesday where severe falls in August and September options were noticeable. There was some trade buying and short covering.

The market was steady but we have no further news from Washington after the proposal for a World Cotton Conference.

The New York cotton market opened steady but declined on Far Eastern and Liverpool selling but mill buying absorbed offerings. Prices recovered on local buying. Later the market eased on moderate but warehouse and Wall-Street selling on the weakness of the stock market, but finally local covering and trade support appeared due to steadier stock market with the session closing steady.

The movement in cotton prices at the moment is influenced by fluctuations in Wall-Street market which are directly responsible for developments in European political situation. There is no further views regarding the Farm Bill from Washington and operators are awaiting developments.

NEW YORK PRICES

At the opening March was quoted one point down at 8.40 and improved to 8.43 which was the highest level for the day. Later on prices declined to 8.38 at noon but again rallied and the market closed at a net rise of 1 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 9.03 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market were quiet but steady and closed unchanged to one point down. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.65 c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with March 4.76. There was increased nervousness regarding European developments. There was Bombay liquidation and scattered short selling but business was small. Later on there was Bombay buying, trade calling and American straddle buying. Prices later reacted on local liquidation and the market closed at a net decline of 2 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were reduced 6 points at 5.14 d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was quiet and Giza futures closed at a decline of 4 points. Uppers futures also lost 3 points. The Alexandria market was heavy with increased selling and closed at a decline of 31 to 27 points for Sakels while Ashmouni futures declined 18 points.

ALTERATIONS IN WAGES

"The proposed alteration in wage rates provides for an increase of 5 per cent for men earning less than 65s. per week and women (of 18 and over) earning less than 35s. per week, and a decrease of 5 per cent for men earning over 80s. per week and women earning over 42s. per week. Wages between 65s. and 80s. for men and 35s. and 42s. for women are not to be altered. These rates apply to a 48-hour week.

In addition the proposals include the negotiation of time rates and the payment of overtime on hours worked above a certain number per week, to be settled by negotiation, taking into account short time.

District wage lists are to be agreed by the classification of jobs according to skill, all wage lists or revisions to be ratified by the executive of the Joint Industrial Council, whether wage lists of individual firms or districts. Any reduction agreed by trade unions with any one firm is to be applicable to all firms in such district subject to proof of differing conditions.

An important issue also included is the introduction of holidays with pay by means of a contributory scheme, with stamps, providing 14 days' holiday in all at a rate to be negotiated.

Any dispute which has failed to be settled by conciliation committee would be referred to a special committee of two manufacturers' and two operatives' representatives, together with three independent members of a panel jointly formed for that purpose.

BALLOT OF OPERATIVES

It has been arranged that the operatives should ballot upon the scheme as soon as possible. Voting will be restricted to members of the union, whose decision will be effective for the whole body of operatives in the industry.

If the scheme is approved and put into operation, it will become the first step to what may well prove a complete reorganisation of the industry throughout the federated areas. At the conference, when many important issues were raised and discussed, it was agreed by the accredited representatives of employers and operatives that, given a successful outcome of the present difficulty a thorough examination of all the problems which confront the industry should be conducted by joint committees of investigation."—"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. March Highest (10-26 a.m.)	8.43+02
N. Y. March Lowest (12-6 p.m.)	8.38—03
Liverpool March Highest	4.81+01
Liverpool March Lowest	4.76—04

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from their foreign friends.

London:—"International political outlook poor. We advise remaining out of the market until more definite news arrives."

New York:—"Foreign selling well absorbed. Small business in dry goods, some transferring March short hedges October."

"Do not expect any Government releases before March notice day. Suggest buy March."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Foreign and local liquidation. Some transferring nears to distants. Trade bought.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 24.

March	8.43+02
May	8.15+01
July	7.85+01
October	7.36+01
December	7.34+03
January	7.34+02
Middling spot	nominal 9.03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan. 24.

March	8.54
May	8.26
July	7.95—01
Middling spot	8.65

NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 24.

11 a.m. Ranges—	
March	8.42/8.42
May	8.13/8.13
July	7.82/7.82
Noon Call—	
March	8.40
May	8.12
July	7.82

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Jan. 24.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's exports to the Continent	4,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 24.

January	4.81—02
February	4.79—02
March	4.78—02
April	4.76—03
May	4.75—02
June	4.68—03
July	4.63—03
August	4.57—03
September	4.51—03
October	4.46—03
November	4.47—03
December	4.48—04
January	4.48—04
Middling spot	5.14—06
10-12 a.m. quotations—	
March	4.76
May	4.73

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Broach A/M. 1939 op 154 3/4 highest 154 5/8 lowest 154 1/4 closing 154 1/4

Broach J/A. op 155 5/8 highest 156 lowest 155 1/2 closing 155 1/2

Oomra D/J. op 143 1/4 highest 143 1/4 lowest 143 closing 143

Oomra March op 141 1/2 highest 141 1/2 lowest 141 3/8 closing 141 3/8

Oomra May op 142 1/2 highest 142 1/2 lowest 142 closing 142

Bengal D/J. op 120 1/4 highest 120 1/4 lowest 119 1/2 closing 119 1/2

Bengal March op 118 1/2 highest 118 1/2 lowest 118 1/4 closing 118 1/4

Bengal May op 119 3/8 highest 119 3/8 lowest 119 closing 119

Teji/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-2-39) Rs. 3 7/8

Teji/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 6 1/2

Teji/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. 1939 (24-6-39) Rs. 11 1/2

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Jan. 25.

January	206.20.
March	206.50.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Jan. 24.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.29—10.
January	6.95— 4.
March	6.78— 4.
May	6.83— 4.
Giza No. 2.—	
January	6.87— 5.
March	6.93— 5.
May	7.00— 5.
July	7.05— 4.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.91+ 3
January	5.71— 3.
March	5.78— 3.
May	5.84— 3.
July	5.89— 3.
October	5.80— 3.
November	5.80— 3.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 22nd/23rd January	11,487
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	808,530
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	741,269
Increase	67,261

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Yesterday New York market closed at a rise of one point and the local market opened to-day at Rs. 154/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 153/12 on renewed selling pressure. Later on there was some covering and prices hardened to Rs. 154/4. The market was steady at this level with a moderate business passing.

Liverpool market opened unchanged and later was 2 points up. The local market was steady with Broach A/M. quoted at Rs. 154/12. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach April/May	Rs.	154	10 0
Broach J/A		156	0 0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra March		141	10 0
Oomra May		141	14 0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal March		118	4 0
Bengal May		119	0 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Jan. 25.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	... 127	124	121	118	
Punjab	... 127	124	121	118	
Rajputana	... 129	126	123	120	
Oomra No. 3	149	146	143	140	...
C. P. No. 1	165	162	159	156	..
C. P. No. 2	156	153	150	147	...

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Cotton Tenders

	To-day	Total.
Bengal	350	1600
Oomra	1150	1700

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Jan 25

Bengal Superfine	125/26
Bengal Fine	122/23
Bengal F G	119/20
C P 1	157/61
C P 2	151/52
Arvi	152/53
Amraoti	143/44
Ellichpur	147/48
Berar	142/43
Malkapur	139/41
Khandesh	126/31
Jalna Sailu	135/37
Burwah Sanavad	140/42
Khandwa	140/42
Mathia F G	111/16
Broach	...
Punjab 4 F	174/76
Punjab 289 F	202/06
Sindh N T	194/201

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Jan 25

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	26	29,394	17,747
Central India	1,979	132,549	8,737
Barsi and Nagar	1,846	36,592	43,734
Hyderabad Gaorani	55	3,660	14,466
Berar	1,681	84,717	93,655
Central Provinces	56	22,042	20,841
Total Oomras	4,643	308,954	199,180
Dholera	425	85,634	17,773
N W Provinces		1,794	1,920
Rajputana	223	28,038	1,262
Sind Punjab	3,089	200,253	258,404
Broach	257	14,447	1,705
Coompta and Dharwar	78	13,741	9,286
Westerns Northerns	104	16,524	2,081
Cocoanada		6	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,540	908
American		1,693	97,050
Egyptian African and Sudan	232	143,950	159,531
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		7	970
Total	9,051	817,581	750,482
Arrived by road to 19th January 1939		159,114	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 19th Jan

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	5	105,695	97,731
Japan and China	6,465	442,466	120,667
Coast Ports		15,052	30,449
Up-country by Rail		113,700	150,084
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		12,016	26,727
Total	6,470	689,016	425,658

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 24-1-39	3184000	6354000
Receipts yesterday 24-1-39	5000	22000
Exports to date 20-1-39	2255000	3866000
Stock at Ports 20-1-39	2866000	3217000
Stock at Interior Towns 20-1-39	3326000	2627000
Stock at Liverpool 20-1-39	1077000	1141000
Visible Supply 20-1-39	7439000	7664000
Quantity in sight 20-1-39	7424000	10878000
Quantity out of sight 20-1-39	5620000	6095000

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Jan. 24.

SAKEL—	
March	12.52—26.
May	12.60—28.
ASHMOUNI—	
February	9.92—15.
April	10.04—18.
June	10.11—19.
October	9.93—22.
GIZA—	
March	12.15—21.
May	12.33—25.
July	12.45—21.
November	12.49—21.

Alexandria Market will remain closed on 30th and 31st instant.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
March 90 May 110 July 118 Oct. 133 Dec 139 Jan. 141 at Cross Rate 4.67 1/2

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1939 155—Liverpool May 1939 4.75 Rs. 51 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A 1939 156/4—Liverpool July 1935 4.64 Rs. 45 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1939 155—New York May 8.15 Rs. 39 at Cross Rate 4.67 1/2.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1939 156/4—New York July 7.85 Rs. 30 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.67 1/2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Yesterday London gold prices remained unchanged at £7-8-8 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 11 points down at 176.96. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.67 1/2. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 20 1/4d. for spot while forward prices advanced 1/8d. 19 15/16d. speculators bought and sold and buyers were satisfied. Later on the market was idle with sellers at fixed rates. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay spot silver parity is Rs. 53-6-0 and forward is Rs. 52-9-6. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-12-3. The local market was fairly steady but business was small with narrow fluctuations.

GOLD			
Ready	37	2	0
Maha delivery	37	3	0
Maha Tejimandi	0	2	6
Fagan delivery	37	3	9
Fagan Tejimandi	0	4	6
SILVER.			
Ready	52	6	0
Maha delivery	52	4	0
Maha Tejimandi	0	6	6
Fagan delivery	52	1	0
Fagan Tejimandi	1	1	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 24.

Spot	20 1/4
Forward	19 15/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan. 24.

Gold bars fine per oz	£7-8-8 1/2

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Jan. 25.

London Market—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£42-10-0
Electrolytic copper	£48-15-0
Bombay Market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 48-12-0

Tone:—Steady.

HOLIDAY IN COTTON

The local cotton market will remain entirely closed on Thursday.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Jan. 24.

February	£10-1-3.
March	£10-2-6.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	27	11	6
Highest	27	15	0
Lowest	27	11	6
Closing	27	13	0
Groundnuts Feb.—			
Opening	27	8	0
Highest	27	9	6
Lowest	27	7	0
Closing	27	9	3
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	28	10	0
Highest	28	11	3
Lowest	28	8	9
Closing	28	11	0
Cottonseeds Jan.—			
Opening	21	14	0
Highest	22	1	0
Lowest	21	14	0
Closing	21	15	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	21	12	0
Highest	21	12	0
Lowest	21	10	9
Closing	21	11	0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Jan. 24.

March	56 1/4d.
May	56 1/4d.
March New	53 1/2d.
May New	54d.
July New	55d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Jan. 24.

May	dol 0.69 3/4.
July	dol 0.69 3/4.
September	dol 0.70 3/4.

New York Sugar

New York, Jan. 24.

March	1.87.
May	1.94.
July	1.99.
September	2.03.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-7-0.
Shipment March Rs. 5-14-0.
Shipment April-June Rs. 6-0-0.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 6-3-0.
Kesar Rs. 15-8-0.
Saraya Rs. 15-6-0.
Java Spot F 6.60.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 24.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.67.53
Paris	176.96
Berlin	11.70
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.70 9/16
Amsterdam	8.65 1/8
Brussels	27.65 1/4
Milan	88.87
Berne	20.71

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Jan. 24.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Jan-Feb. sellers	21/9
Wheat Barletta Russo	unquoted
Wheat South Australian Jan sellers	23/9

LINSEED OIL

London, Jan. 24.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt. Feb. sellers	22/6
Linseed oil naked London per cwt. May-Aug. sellers	22/7 1/2

LONDON SPELTER

London, Jan. 24.

Spelter hard (Indian brand) F.O.B.	12 1/2 to 13 1/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 25.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	97/6
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 Loan	98/12
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	101/2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/4
3 per cent 1963/65	97/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/59	104/14
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	107/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	111
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	118
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	101/6
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	104/12
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1943/55	115/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1874 B P T	110
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	118
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	180

Tone:—Quietly steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 25

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32 Ready
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to May

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287 3/4
Bank's buying T T 284 1/2
Bank's buying D D 284

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,305
Bank's buying T T 1,327

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 63 7/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 63 3/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 48 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.67.50 24th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 25th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/3 25th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 3/8 25th inst.
Java/London 8.63 25th inst.
London/Paris 176.96 24th inst.
London/Belgium 27.65 1/4 24th inst.
London/Switzerland 20.71 24th inst.
London/Berlin 11.70 24th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.42 3/8 24th inst.
London/New York 4.67.53 24th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.65 1/8 24th inst.
London/Italy 88.87 24th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-8-8 1/2 23rd inst.
Gold £7-8-8 1/2 24th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 3/16 23rd inst
Silver London Ready 20 1/4 24th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 23rd inst.
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 24th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 23rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 24th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 23rd inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 24th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 23rd inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 24th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 1 3/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan. 24.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	75
3 1/2 per cent	88 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/50	100 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	105 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	110
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	114
5 per cent 1942/47	106 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	96 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	69 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	97
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	107
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	42/6

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

London, Jan. 23.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

London Nigerian Tin Mines Ltd.	£0 5 6
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 1 6
Turner and Newall	3 12 0
Associated Electric Industries	1 17 3
Attock Oil	2 13 0
Barsi Light Railways	58 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec. Ord.	2 0 6
Castlefield (Klagn) Rubber	0 1 10½
Beira Railways	1 6 0
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 11 6
Marconi International Marine	1 4 0
Western Union Telegraph	dol 23.00
General Electric Ordinary	3 13 6
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	1 3 9
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	0 17 9
International Rlys. of C. America	dol 3.25
Malayalam Plantations	1 7 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 0
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 8 0
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 1 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 11 6
Indian Copper Corporation Ordinary	0 2 10½
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 8.25
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0 11 7½
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 2 10½
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	0 18 9
Trust of Bank Share Units	0 17 9
Trust of Insurance Share Units	XD.1 0 3
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 3
	54 p.c. p.a.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Jan. 24.

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality	5 1/8

Steel Shares Recover From Low Levels

ACTIVE PROFESSIONAL COVERING

Cotton Mills And Cements Very Steady

BOMBAY: JAN. 25.

Following unchanged U. S. Steel share quotations and a rise of dollar 1-1/4 in Anaconda Coppers in Wall-Street Market, the local Market, which was nervous yesterday, displayed good tone, purely due to Professional short covering.

At the opening the market was unsettled and there was some forced liquidation, which carried prices of Steel shares to new low levels, but later on appearance of short covering gradually hardened prices. Offerings were limited and the tone of the market was good.

The only Section which was disturbed was Steel, as there is a fairly large volume of speculative operations in Tata shares. Cotton Mill shares were not affected at all by the drop in Steel shares, while Associated Cement registered improvement.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market opened firm with a rise of one dollar in U. S. Steel shares, but the improvement was lost in later hours, as Operators were inclined to await developments in the European political situation. It is generally believed that after the recent break, the market would react, but much depends upon situation in Europe.

The local market is likely to remain nervous as we have local problems of Budget proposals which are generally believed to contain some additional taxation. Thus it will be risky to form opinions.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 1,265 and declined to Rs. 1,250, which was the lowest level. Later prices steadily advanced to Rs. 1,297 on short covering.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

100 Ahmd. Advance	416	4
200 BOMBAY DYEING	870	0
100 CENTURY	234	8
100 CENTRAL INDIA	227	8
100 COLABA	139	0
100 Coorla	95	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn	320	0
I. E. D. Sassoon	0-4	9
100 Finlay	113	0
100 GOKAK	141	0
1.000 Hindustan	1,705	0
100 Indore	46	8
100 Khatau	106	8
100 KOHINOOR	259	0
150 Laxmi	507	8
250 Madras United	35	0
100 Morarji	135	0
250 Model	52	4
50 MYSORE	89	0
200 NEW GREAT	219	0
100 Oosmanshahi	40	0
100 PHOENIX	223	0
25 Sassoon Silk	73	8
1.000 Sholapur	3225	0
50 SIMPLEX	76	8
100 SWADESHI	215	8
100 Swan	105	0
500 Vishnu	1,187	8
1.000 Westerns	860	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	116	0
25-50 Central	33	0
500 Imperial	XD 1,545	0
125-500 Imp. Conty	XD 372	0
50-100 India	148	0
100 Reserve Bank	113	12
5 Unions	5-14	6
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	115	8
INSURANCE		
100 Empire	685	0
15-100 Jupiter	13	0
20 Mercantile	52	8
15-100 New India	36	4
200 Oriental	4,275	0
10-50 Vulvan	7-3	
ELECTRIC		
100 Ah. Old	138	12
1000 Andra	1,375	0
10 Ajmer	11	14
50 Bombay Tram	120	8
100 Bombay Suburban	145	4
10 Broach	9	12
100 Karachi	190	0
100 Poona	170	10
100 Surat	180	0
100 TATA HYDRO	149	0
1000 TATA POWERS	1270	0
RAILWAYS		
100 Ahmedabad Prantij	955	0
100 C. Province	99	8
100 Dn. Baramati	103	12
100 Gujarat	98	0
100 Mandra Bhon	102	0
100 Pachora Jamner	95	0
100 Sara Serajganj	104	0
500 Tapti Valley	740	0
MINING		
9 Burma Corp.	5-12	0
8sh. Indian Copper	2-1	6
10 Indian Iron and Steel	29	0
10 Shivrajpur	43	4
70 TATA STEEL DEFDS	1295	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	283	8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK	319	0
10 Air Services	9	2
60 BELAPUR SUGAR	178	8
200-250 Bombay Safe Dep.	840	0
150 BOMBAY STEAM	214	0
125 B. BURMA	460	0
50 Bombay Centy.	158	2
8sh. B. Petrol	3-12	0
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	79	8
100 L. BLEACHING	123	0
50 Invest Trust	42	0
100 I. Radio Defd	390	0
100 I. Radio Ord.	380	0
100 Port Canning	69	0
40 Premier Con	62	8
15 Scindia	18	7
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	43	8
PREFERENCE		
5 1/2 Amalgmad (T. F.)	106	0
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,495	0
6 p. c. Bombay Steam	285	0
5 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	74	8
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	557	8
6½ p.c. Prem. Const 1st.	108	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	100	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	148	12
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1,603	12
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	207	8
7½ p. c. Tata Steel 2nd	158	4
8 p.c. Vishnu	717	8
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	102	9

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Bombay Dyeing (868/12) 860 865 862 868 871 870
Century (236) 234 233 235 234/8
Central India (230) 227 226 228 224/8 228 227/8
Kohinoor (259/8) 253 257/8 259
New Great (216/8) 215 214/8 215 219
Simplex (77) 77 76
Swadeshi (216/8) 215 214 215 215/8
Associated Cement (114) 112/8 113/8 114/8 115/8
Andhra (1385) 1375
Tram. Ord. (120/8) 120/8
Tata Hydro (149/8) 149
Tata Power (1265) 1262 1258 1265 1270
T. Steel Dfd. (1325) 1265 1250 1265 1257 1277 1260 1280 1297 1292 1297 1295
T. Steel Ord. (287) 277 275 279 276 278 282 283 283/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (159) 158 158/4
Bellapur (178) 176/8 179/8
B. Steam (214/8) 213 214
B. Burma (480) 453 457 455 461 459 460

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 24.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karanj have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	35
Amr. Forn Power Com.	3
Amr. Forn Power Gold D 5 p.c.	50
Amr. Forn Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	16
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	35
Electric Bond Common	12 3/4
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	58
Columbia Gas Elec.	7
United Corpn.	3
Int. Tel and Tel. 4 1/2 p.c. 1952	64 1/2
American Tel. and Tel.	151
Western Union Telg.	21 1/4
Great North Pfd. Rly.	24 1/4
New York Central Rly	17 5/8
Texas Corp.	43 3/4
Amr. Tobacco B.	87 1/2
Union Carbide	83 1/2
Eagle Picher	12
Lockhead	27 1/2
Lowes Incptd	48 1/2
United States Steel	57 7/8
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	106
Ludlum Steel	22
National Steel	73
Republic Steel	20
Anaconda Copper Mining	28 7/8
Int Nickel of Canada	49
Chrysler Motors	72
General Motors	44 1/4
General Electric	38 7/8
Douglas Aircraft	64
Consolidated Oil	8 1/4
Socony Oil	12 1/4
Chase Bank	29 1/2
National City Bank	23 1/2
Schenley Distillers 5 1/2 p.c. P	61
Woolworth	49

Turnover 1 3/4 million shares. Think market should rally.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 24.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 nominal
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£75
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£88 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£110
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£97 1/2
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£97
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£107
Victory Bonds	£106 3/8
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	£8 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£82
National Bank of India	£31 13/16
P and O Banking Corporation	£18

LONDON SEEDS

London, Jan. 24.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. Jan. sellers	10/15/0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. Jan sellers	12/11/3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f Jan sellers	13/0/0
Rapeseed toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. Jan-Feb. sellers	12/2/6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. Jan-Feb. sellers	11.1/3

LONDON RUBBER

London, Jan. 24.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	7 15/16

6 p.c. Andhra Valley	106	8
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	51	14
7- p.c. Sholapur	80	8
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108	0

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1939

Bombay Govt. Pledged To Improve Common Man's Lot

Kher's Justification Of New Taxation

Reply To Indian Chamber's Objections

BOMBAY CABINET WORKS WITH A VISION

THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT IS PLEDGED AND IRRETRIEVABLY PLEDGED, TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE LOT OF THE POOR IN THIS COUNTRY. WE WANT TO ENSURE FOR EVERY MAN IN THIS COUNTRY SUFFICIENT FOOD AND CLOTHING, DECENT EDUCATION, AND SOME FORM OF HEALTHY WORK WHICH WILL MAKE OF HIM A USEFUL CITIZEN AND A HAPPY MAN. ALL OUR EFFORTS ARE DIRECTED TOWARDS THIS END AND WHETHER OR NOT WE OFFEND AGAINST OTHER THEORIES OR DOCTRINES, WE WILL CONTINUE TO WORK IN THIS DIRECTION. IT IS NOT ENOUGH FOR US THAT ONLY THE TOTAL WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY SHOULD INCREASE—WE HOPE AND TRUST IT WILL. IT IS ALSO NECESSARY THAT THE POOREST IN THE LAND SHOULD HAVE A LARGER SHARE OF IT THAN THEY DO AT PRESENT."

In these striking words, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay set forth the ideals of the Congress Government, in the course of his speech at the 21st annual meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, on Wednesday noon.

Referring to the policy of the Government in the matter of fresh taxation proposals, the Premier said: "We have a vision of a cleaner, purer, stronger and a happier India, and in order to attain this vision in a practical form and in reality, we shall have to call upon those who have the strength to render it, for assistance and co-operation in the shape of a ready response to our taxation proposals."

Mr. J. C. Setalvad, President-elect of the Chamber in the course of his speech opposed any form of fresh taxation on the commercial community. In particular he urged that the Government should not take any hasty decision in favour of the levying the sales tax and Mr. Kher's speech was a reply to it. Mr. G. G. Morarji, the outgoing president of the Chamber, was in the Chair.

Mr. Gordhandas Morarji, in the course of his speech welcoming the Premier said:—

The Hon'ble the Prime Minister, who is with us to-day, has distinguished himself for his sober commonsense and his unfailing good humour and courtesy on all occasions. His Government has taken up the question of the development of trade and industries in a very sincere and systematic manner and the appointment of the Industrial Advisory Board, Economic and Industrial Survey Committee, the Commission on Vocational Education and the like, is an index to the sincere and passionate desire which has inspired the Cabinet to bring about a rapid progress of the Province in the economic sphere.

With regard to labour measures, which the Bombay Government have been so assiduous in pushing forward, while we have welcomed them in no mean and grudging manner, we have at the same time pointed out, however unpopular our expression of opinion might have been, that any undue haste with regard to such measures might be fraught with danger to industrial progress and prosperity of the country. We have also pointed out—and I emphasise this aspect here with great force—that there should be no less an effort at uniformity with regard to such questions throughout all the eleven Provinces of the country, as otherwise, as has already happened, industries in certain Provinces and States might benefit at the expense of those industries in other States and Provinces where they may be subjected to much labour legislation. Because of this, we suggested last year that there should be a Co-ordinating Board and a resolution was also moved to this effect in the Bombay Legislative Council, but afterwards withdrawn under the assurance that Government have borne this fully in view. It is true that the present state of things is due more or less to the anachronism of the Centre being far less advanced than the Provinces.

DEVALUATION OF THE RUPEE

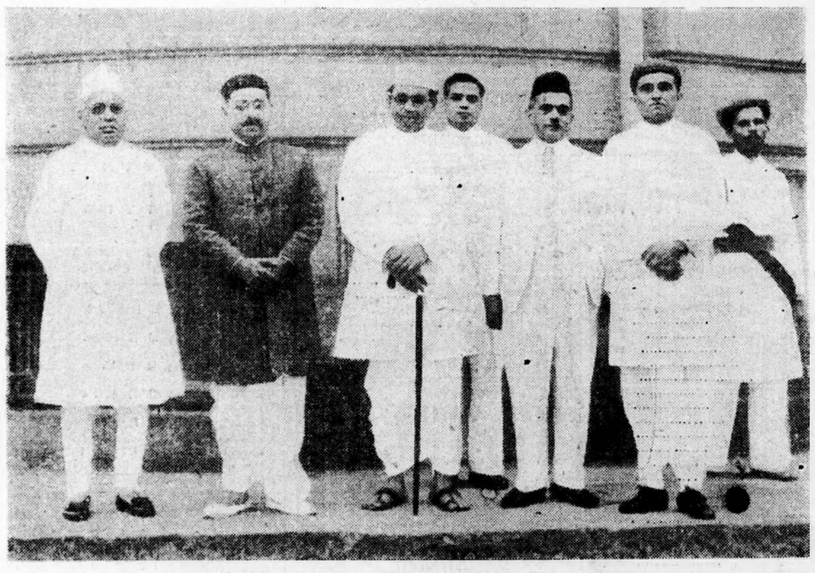
Our Committee welcome the resolution of the Congress Working Committee regarding the devaluation of the Rupee. While the Congress has always looked favourably at the struggle being waged in this connection by Indian Chambers of Commerce, it was for the first time, if I mistake not, that no less a body than the Congress Working Committee laid down a resolution accepting the policy of 1sh. 4d. as the exchange value of the Rupee, thereby justifying all the fight that has been put up by Indian business community in this regard, and also committing the Congress to this fight in future. While it was not unexpected, the communique, which was issued by the Government of India as a reply to this resolution of the Working Committee, came as a disappointment, for it was thought that after the strong support which is said to have been given by the Reserve Bank and the equally strong support given by the Working Committee, the Government of India would reconsider their position and not continue their usual attitude. It is also surprising that Government still adhere to their anti-diluvian argument about the lowering of the ratio doing no good to anybody except the monied and speculative interests, who secure, it is said, an additional but unseen alround increase of 12½ per cent. in the protection accorded to them at the expense of the consumers. So, here is the cat out of the bag. Unwittingly, perhaps, Government have here supported the very argument which is used against the ratio which Government have foisted upon the country, namely, that this 12½ per cent. is a subsidy to the foreign manufacturing interests, and here Government have supported this subsidy in the name of the so-called consumers!"

RAILWAYS: (FREIGHTS AND FINANCE).

"The question of this large national industry has assumed an unusually great importance at the present time, due to changes in the constitutional position of this country." "It is obvious that this proposal is the result of distrust of the democratic principle in Government, and as such the whole scheme must meet with strong criticism."

"Apart from the administrative aspect of the Railway system in India, the economic importance it has assumed, by the Neimeyer

(Continued on Page 9 col. 1)



The Indian Merchants' Chamber Annual Meeting was held on Wednesday evening when Mr. B. G. Kher (centre) addressed the gathering.

FOUR KILLED & 75 INJURED

Sequel To Communal Riot In Bareilly

BAREILLY, Jan. 25.

One more Hindu was killed yesterday near Naibasti, bringing the total casualties since the commencement of the trouble to four dead and 75 injured.

Forty persons have been detained in hospital while the dying declaration of several persons have been recorded by the Magistrate.

The total number of arrests effected so far is 116. All offices and Law Courts remained closed yesterday, owing to panic in the city. Police patrols, augmented by the calling up of reserves, are going round the affected areas.

Mr. P. Mason, the Commissioner, and Col. Brett, Acting Brigade Commander held a conference with the district authorities at the Kotwali.

For the first time, perhaps, in history, the postmen did not go their usual rounds with mails in the city, while several branch post-offices remained closed. Telegraph runners were provided with escorts.—A. P.

PATTABHI LEAVES FOR BARDOLI

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya who, it is understood, had an urgent call from Bardoli mainly in connection with the States' problems, arrived in Bombay from Masulipatam by the Madras Express this morning and left for Bardoli by the Kathiawar Express.

It is likely that the Congress Presidential election will also form part of the talks with Sardar Patel and Gandhiji.

Dr. Pattabhi will be returning to Bombay to-morrow evening and is expected to be here for a day.

MARKETS AND SCHOOLS CLOSED

Infantry Asked To Be Ready In Bareilly

BAREILLY, Jan. 24.

Several cases of stabbing were reported to-day, after a short spell of quiet, and sixteen persons were removed to the hospital with injuries.

One Hindu was stabbed to death and a Sikh was seriously injured, when he was speared.

All markets are closed as well as the college and other educational institutions.

Police squads are patrolling affected areas. The casualties upto to-day are three killed, and 66 injured. Thirty more have been arrested, bringing the total arrests to 100.

The 52nd Light Infantry have been asked to be ready in the event of an emergency.—A. P.

Viceroy Agrees With Chamber Of Commerce Views

SAYS FEDERATION IS ESSENTIAL IN INDIA'S POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND INTERNATIONAL INTEREST

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

THE SUPREME URGENCY FOR A SPEEDY INAUGURATION OF THE FEDERAL SCHEME ENVISAGED IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935, WAS EMPHASISED BY A DEPUTATION OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, IN THE COURSE OF AN ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY TO-DAY.

The Deputation was headed by Mr. A. McIntosh (President); Mr. A. K. G. Hogg, Vice-President; Mr. W. A. Bell, Mr. C. P. Bramble, Mr. R. W. Bullock, Mr. W. L. Clement, Mr. R. C. Lowndes, Mr. A. P. Powles, Mr. R. Scherer (Members of the Committee) and Mr. C. B. C. Munroe (Secretary).

In the course of their address the Chamber said:—

The feature of outstanding political significance during the term of Your Excellency's Viceroyalty has been the expectation of the introduction of All-India Federation as an extension of Provincial Autonomy. From the point of view of commerce, Federation can be the only logical outcome of any scheme of self-government, the ultimate aim of which must be the largest possible economic unit. Unless Federation is achieved progress in India will be unduly fettered and both commerce and industry must suffer.

The last few years have witnessed a steady consolidation of the commercial law of India. The recent passing of the Companies Act has been followed in 1938 by the inactment of a comprehensive Insurance Act. We welcome also the Motor Vehicles Act which brings up to date the earlier Acts on the subject and should go far towards the much desired co-ordination of all forms of transport in the interests of the best possible economic development of the country as a whole.

The Income Tax (Amendment) Bill has been the cause of much controversy but we shall welcome its provisions if at least it succeeds in improving the administration and reducing evasion of payment, thereby assisting the collection of revenue to a degree which may lead to the possibility of considering a reduction in the basis of charge of the tax itself. Legislation for the registration of trade marks in India is expected in the near future and it is a matter of satisfaction to the commercial community that such a Bill will be added to the general plan of commercial legislation which has engaged the attention of Government in recent years.

Such a Bill will bring to a conclusion discussions which have been carried on from time to time for more than 60 years and the progress of opinion on this subject is an index of the industrial development of India in recent years. This legislation will remove the reflection on India of being the only country of any economic standing where trade mark legislation is not in force.

VICEROY'S REPLY

The Viceroy in the course of his speech said:—

I agree with you as to the urgency of Federation. It is of immediate importance in my judgment to achieve its realisation, and I am sure that its realisation can be achieved consistently with the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of the various component parts of that Federation. You have mentioned the position of the Maritime States, and you have touched on problems in that connection of special interest to Bombay and to your Chamber.

I am well aware—indeed no one who had the privilege of being associated with the deliberations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee or with the formulation of their report could fail to realise it—that there are certain practical difficulties and complication which cannot be overlooked.

But I am at one with you in your view that Federation provides the only satisfactory solution, and that the sooner that can be introduced, the better it will be for the welfare of all concerned.

I am determined to do all that lies in my power to bring about its achievement with the minimum of delay, and I am glad indeed to know that in that objective I can rely upon the support of your Chamber.

I have listened with much satisfaction to the tribute you have paid to the legislative programme of the Government of Bombay; and, if I may venture without impropriety to express an opinion on these matters, I should like to subscribe to your view both as to the beneficial nature of many of the measures which the Government of this Province have introduced, and as to the sense of balance and responsibility that has been displayed.

I welcome your reference to the close relation of agricultural prosperity to economic and industrial development and health; and I need not tell you how heartily I agree with you as to the extreme importance attaching to successful rural economy.

I am in entire sympathy with your desire that there should be in the India of the future the largest possible unit of internal free trade.

The development of industries in Indian States is a natural extension of the progress which has been made in British India along the lines of discriminating protection, and it is a matter of importance that there should be co-ordination of the industrial and commercial efforts and policies of India's political units, whether they be provinces or States, paying due regard to the measure of independence which each enjoys.

You have referred particularly to the importance of federation to India's internal economy. But it has another aspect hardly less important.

If India is to carry her full weight in the commercial councils of the world, it is essential that she should be able to speak with one voice.

I am glad that you have expressed your appreciation of the steady progress that has been made in recent years with the consolidation of the commercial law of India.

You have referred to the incidence of customs taxation, particularly with regard to the basis on which *ad valorem* duties are assessed, and you have suggested legislation for the purpose of avoiding the taxation of such post-importation charges as may be included in the wholesale price of imported goods. I am fully conscious of the considerations which you have mentioned and of the need for a basis of assessment equitable to all.

This subject is indeed one which is constantly engaging the attention of the revenue authorities concerned, and as recently as 1936 the Central Board of Revenue, in

(Continued on page 10)

Edgar Wallace' Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE HAND OF POWER

I INSERTED THAT CRYPTIC AD ABOUT THE HAND OF POWER FOR YOUR EYES, SHINN. I KNEW YOU WOULD SEE IT AND COME....
10-23
LIKE A FLASH! SAY, YOU SURE CHANGED TH' ISLAND, DOC... IT'S A BLOOMIN' PALACE!
COME INSIDE...
Copr. 1938, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
'EY, WHAT'S THIS? YOU GOT MIRRORS IN TH' WINDOWS, STEAD OF WINDOW PANES!
JUST ONE OF MY MANY IMPROVEMENTS, SHINN. LOOK AT IT FROM INSIDE....
SINK ME! OUTSIDE IT'S A MIRROR, BUT FROM INSIDE (YOU CAN SEE THRU IT LIKE A REGULAR WINDOW!
PRECISELY, SHINN --- ONE-WAY GLASS! I PREFER TO SEE AND NOT BE SEEN!

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